

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

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ARGENTINA

Government 'Might' Suspend Debt Talks 'Indefinitely'	B 1
Army Chief of Staff Comments on Falklands War Outcome	B 2
Rally Endorses Military Occupation of Falklands	B 2
Couple Arrested Near Pope's Rostrum in Mendoza	B 3
Two Buenos Aires Churches Bombed 1 April	B 3
Campaign 'To Disturb' Papal Visit Might Exist	B 4
Briefs: Diplomatic Relations With Vanuatu; Cocaine Seized, Traffickers Arrested	B 4

BOLIVIA

Government 'To Formalize' Relations With PLO [AFP]	C 1
Defense Minister Appears Drunk at Congress [AFP]	C 1
Briefs: Police Seize Cocaine Base; Drug Traffickers Arrested; Ambassadors Present Credentials	C 1

BRAZIL

Funaro Addresses PMDB Congressmen on Economy	D 1
PMDB Supports Moratorium, Queries Funaro's Plan [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 1 Apr]	D 3
Aeronautics Minister Denies Possibilities of Coup [EFE]	D 3
Planning Secretariat Changes Names; Duties Shifted	D 4
Briefs: Cocaine Seizures Reported; PCB Member Joins Government	D 4

CHILE

Pope John Paul Views National Politics in Speeches [DYN]	E 1
Addresses Youths in Santiago [AFP]	E 2
Opposition Meeting Planned [EFE]	E 3
Political Parties Law Published, Comes Into Effect	E 4
Police Arrest Political Prisoners' Supporters	E 4
Interior Minister on Regional Development Councils	E 5
Briefs: New Democratic Alliance Secretary; Debt Reduced	E 5

COLOMBIA

President Barco Speaks on Peasant Situation	F 1
Health Workers End French Embassy Occupation [EFE]	F 4
M-19 Commander, 3 Others Arrested Near Ecuador [DPA]	F 4

PERU

President Garcia Fires Air Force Commander Abram [AFP]	J	1
MRTA 'Terrorists' Invade Radio Station in Tacna [AFP]	J	1
USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Congress	J	1

VENEZUELA

DISIP Arrests Italians Linked With Delle Chiaie [AFP]	L	1
Further on Visit by Guyanese President Hoyte	L	1
Signs Agreements [AFP]	L	2
State-Owned TV Channel Dismisses 140 Workers [EFE]	L	3

MEXICO

Peasant Leader Receives Poland's Michalek	M	1
Algerian Leader Arrives on Official Visit 28 Mar	M	1
[UNOMASUNO 29 Mar]		
Discusses Oil Crisis, Debt	M	2
UNOMASUNO Report on 'Crack' Laboratory Raid [29 Mar]	M	2
UIC Leader Calls for Unification of Left [EL DIA 23 Mar]	M	3
Japan Export-Import Bank Lends Projects Funds	M	4
Briefs: Balance of Trade Surplus; Appointments Announced	M	4

PANAMA

CRITICA Commentary Views U.S. Policy in Panama [26 Mar]	N	1
PALA President Removed, New President Appointed	N	3
[MATUTINO 31 Mar]		
Recognized, Supported by PRD [LA PRENSA 2 Apr]	N	4

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government Hosts Conference on Drug Abuse	P	1
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COSTA RICA

Delegation To Present Peace Plan to Nicaraguans [AFP]	P	2
Arias Appoints New Central Bank President	P	2

EL SALVADOR

President, Defense Minister on Guerrilla Attack	P	3
Commission Member Announces New FMLN Operations [DPA]	P	3

GUATEMALA

Editorial Criticizes Contra Training School	P	4
Foreign Minister Comments	P	5
Two Army Colonels Promoted to Rank of General	P	6

HONDURAS

Army Requests U.S. Evidence on Corruption Charges	P	6
General Lopez on Armed Forces-Contra Links	P	7

NICARAGUA

Assembly President on National Dialogue [BARRICADA 1 Apr]	P 9
Foreign Trade Minister on Coffee Meeting	P 10

CUBA

Further Reportage on Fifth UJC Congress	Q 1
Castro Exchange	Q 1
Castro Speaks on Sugar	Q 7
Congress Opens	Q 8
Castro Participates	Q 8
UJC Role in Sugar Noted	Q 9
Sessions Begin	Q 9
Second Day Begins	Q 10
Sex Education Discussed	Q 10
Family Doctor Program Viewed	Q 11
PAHO Director Meets With Castro, Departs	Q 12
Pope To Find Chile 'Marked by Tyranny'	Q 12
Chilean Admiral Calls U.S. Envoy 'Intruder'	Q 13
New Trade Agreements Signed With Guyana [AFP]	Q 14
Guyana's Hoyte Discusses Bilateral Relations	Q 14
Role of Legal Advisers Outlined in Decree	Q 14

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Supreme Court Quashes Bowe Extradition Proceedings	S 1
Largest Trade Union To Support Opposition	S 1
'Only 10 Percent' of Smuggled Cocaine Seized	S 2
Party Leaders Discuss Rose's Swearing-in Issue	S 2

GRENADA

Police Commissioner Toppin Resigns 1 April	S 2
Journalist Marryshow Fired for 'Gross Misconduct'	S 3

SURINAME

Emerging Shape of New Constitution Viewed	U 1
[Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 30 Mar]	
Military Police, Army Officials Promoted	U 2
Union Member Disciplined for Visiting Libya	U 2

GOVERNMENT 'MIGHT' SUSPEND DEBT TALKS 'INDEFINITELY'

PY030239 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1852 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] 2 Apr (NA) -- Reliable sources have reported that the Argentine Government might "indefinitely" suspend negotiations with creditor banks should they turn down the proposal Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille will personally carry this coming weekend. These sources, however, discarded the possibility that the country might in the immediate future declare a "unilateral moratorium."

The sources also said that negotiations might end next week, if the creditor banks accept the Argentine position, or because the country will decide to "indefinitely" suspend negotiations until the banks soften their posture. The same sources noted that Sourrouille, who will travel to the United States on Saturday, 4 April, to negotiate directly with the creditor banks, will negotiate the entire package since in this type of negotiations partial aspects cannot be considered alone.

The sources also told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that, should the creditor banks maintain a position the Argentine Government considers to be "inflexible," the country will suspend negotiations until the banks decide to give us the treatment we deserve." In that case, the spokesman anticipated that both the Economy Ministry and the Foreign Ministry will initiate a worldwide "campaign" to explain to other countries that "talks have been suspended because the banks did not have the will to negotiate."

They noted that Sourrouille will "start negotiations from the ground" with the U.S. bankers, since "once again he will discuss with them the issues of 'on-lending,' debt capitalization, fresh money, and interest rates."

As for the possibility that Argentina may follow Brazil's lead and declare a "unilateral moratorium," the spokesman said that "it has not been considered;" on the contrary, the country "is interested in maintaining normal relations with the international financial system."

"At this time, Argentina's situation is different from that of Brazil," the spokesman stressed. Then, they emphasized that "as things now stand, there is no reason to think of a possible moratorium."

The fact that Sourrouille's agenda includes the issues of "on lending," debt capitalization, new money totaling nearly \$2.2 billion, and interest rates indicates that the discussions carried out so far have stalled. [passage omitted]

On the debt capitalization issue, Sourrouille will reassert to bankers the Argentine position of "one new dollar for each dollar of debt to be capitalized." He will insist on the need of \$2.15-billion new credits, because this is "the only way the interest payments will not jeopardize the growth target set for 1987," the spokesmen said.

As for interest rates, the Argentine Economy Ministry will reemphasize the request that they should be the same as those granted to Mexico when that country renegotiated its foreign debt. [passage omitted]

The sources stressed that this "is not a whimsical position," but one "based on the performance of the Argentine economy and on the need to meet our commitments." This is why "we cannot accept discriminatory treatment" for the creditor bankers. [passage omitted]

ARMY CHIEF COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS WAR OUTCOME

PY021524 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1245 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- General Hector Rios Erenu, chief of staff of the Argentine Army, has declined to comment on the statement made by a British general, Thompson, who commanded the British land forces during the Malvinas war. Thompson said that Argentina could have won the war. Rios Erenu said the statement is based on information available to Thompson.

Erenu said there was a fight, a battle, and a final outcome. This outcome was studied in detail to discover why we were defeated. He added that this report is probably a subjective judgment not proven by facts.

Gen Rios Erenu made this statement after hearing the ceremony on the fifth anniversary of the Malvinas Islands takeover by the Argentine Armed Forces. The ceremony was held on the parade grounds of the Libertador Building, Army headquarters. Upon recalling the takeover, Rios Erenu indicated that the positive aspect of this event is that Argentina stood up to show the world that it will not relinquish its rights. He added that Argentina, through all possible means, wants to recover that part of its national territory and that all our material and spiritual efforts are aimed at that cause.

Asked about the possibility of considering future military actions to recover the islands, Erenu said that Argentina has clearly stated that it will follow the UN decisions. He emphasized that the Argentine foreign policy strongly advocates peace and the use of diplomatic channels to recover that which belongs to the country. He said that the positive aspect of the conflict was the fact that Argentina stood up to show the world that it will not relinquish its rights and that it wants to recover its national territory through all the possible means.

Rios Erenu concluded by saying that there are negative aspects of the outcome of the war. He said that some of the motives of the action were distorted. He said that a mixture of political events come under the real meaning of this national deed.

RALLY ENDORSES MILITARY OCCUPATION OF FALKLANDS

PY022207 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1904 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (DYN) -- About 100 people today endorsed the 1982 military occupation of the Malvinas Islands during a rally staged in front of the Bank of London headquarters. They also repudiated the U.S. and UK Governments.

During the rally, which was sponsored by the Independence Party [Partido de la Independencia], the nationalist militants set up three effigies, on the stairs of the Bank of London headquarters. The effigies, which were holding hands, represented President Raul Alfonsin, UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Both, Alfonsin's and Caputo's effigies wore top hats and a sign reading: "I surrendered."

Among those attending the rally were Manuel de Anchorena, a gubernatorial candidate for the Buenos Aires Province for the Patriotic Alliance faction -- a dissident faction of the Buenos Aires Province Peronism -- and retired Army and Navy officers.

During the rally, the national anthem and the Malvinas march were sung. Roberto Ethenique, the publisher of the newspaper INDEPENDENCIA, and Hugo Esteva, the secretary general of the Independence Party, spoke. Both speakers harshly criticized the government "of perpetuation in office, of permanent occupation," and noted: "Let us not make sissy, rather macho people." Both speakers also described the top government officials as "bastards" and called President Alfonsin names such as "Gurka," "Jew," "sellout," "rotter," and "traitor."

Earlier, the Independence Party members burned a U.S. flag in front of pedestrians in this banking district. Pedestrians seemed indifferent.

For his part, Esteva criticized President Alfonsin who, this morning during a mass celebrated at the Stella Maris Church for the people who died in the South Atlantic war, climbed the pulpit to respond to the statements made by Msgr Jose Miguel Medina during his homily.

Esteva said: "Let Alfonsin be because he has nothing better to do than climb pulpits, displace priests, and make deceitful speeches."

COUPLE ARRESTED NEAR POPE'S ROSTRUM IN MENDOZA

PY020206 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0304 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Mendoza, 30 Mar (TELAM) -- Local police have reported that a man posing as a policeman and a woman who was with him have been arrested while trying to enter the construction site of a rostrum that will be used by the pope in a religious service on 7 April. Police said that the couple was arrested yesterday by policemen guarding the area between the east and south access avenues, in Guaymallen Department.

The detainees were identified as Norberto Luis Vinas [words indistinct], and Alicia Lourdes [surname indistinct], 39, who lives in the capital of Mendoza Province. Both detainees have been handed over to the courts.

[Passage indistinct] Mendoza police (AMSA) [expansion unknown] as an identification card, claiming to be an investigations police agent of the eastern zone. It was later learned that he is a former agent who was discharged in 1978. The woman said that she was Vinas' wife and that the man was an Air Force lieutenant. That information also turned out to be false.

TWO BUENOS AIRES CHURCHES BOMBED 1 APRIL

PY011714 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Excerpt] More attacks have been reported in the Federal Capital. Early this morning two bombs exploded in two churches in the Villa Devoto neighborhood of the capital. Despite the fact that they were powerful bombs, no casualties were reported: but the explosions caused considerable damage. The first bomb exploded at the Immaculate Conception Church, located on the corner of Jose Cubas and Emilio Lamarca Streets. The bomb blew out the front door and damaged the building's plaster. [Words indistinct] of the Police and Explosives Brigade inspected the location and found that the bomb had been placed on the church's doorstep.

During the inspection, a packet was discovered on the steps leading to the door, but it was not an explosive device. This attack occurred just after 0200 [0500 GMT] today.

The second attack occurred at approximately 0230 in the same neighborhood. The bomb exploded in the San Jose del Talar Church, located at 2498 Navarro Street. The bomb blew a large hole in the roof, damaged plaster, and broke windows. Because the two attacks occurred so close together, police mounted a large operation in the area to capture the responsible party. [passage omitted]

CAMPAIGN 'TO DISTURB' PAPAL VISIT MIGHT EXIST

PY021240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA) -- The bombs that exploded in two Catholic churches in Buenos Aires before dawn today might be part of a campaign "to disturb" the forthcoming visit of Pope John Paul II to Argentina.

This afternoon, a high-ranking government source noted that that first evidence gathered after the attacks raises "the possibility" that they may have been perpetrated by "people who want to disturb" public peace and tranquillity, and take advantage of the pope's arrival.

It was learned that the highest officials at the Interior Ministry during the day analyzed the bombings that took place before dawn, based on the preliminary conclusions of the Federal Police Investigations. A thorough investigation is being conducted but there will be no communique yet said a government source.

It has been learned that Interior Ministry officials would like "to play down" the attacks because they are "disturbing acts" apparently "not connected" with similar events that occurred a few days ago.

The government sources did not discard the possibility that the people who conducted the attacks on the churches "want to create concern" over a possible attack on Pope John Paul II, who will arrive for a 6-day visit on 6 April.

The sources said that these events will not cause a reinforcement of the pope's security. They indicated that "high security measures" have already been instrumented and approved by the Vatican secret service.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VANUATU -- Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry has reported to the United Nations that Argentina has established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Vanuatu. This young Republic, which is located in the Pacific Ocean, has supported the Argentine position in the Malvinas conflict since 1982. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0049 GMT 31 Mar 87 PY]

COCAINE SEIZED, TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (DYN) -- On 31 March, two women, one of them Chilean, were arrested at Ezeiza airport carrying 7 kg of pure cocaine. The women, whose names were not disclosed, were about to take flight to Rio de Janeiro. It is believed that the drug may have been from Bolivia. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1648 GMT 31 Mar 87 PY]

GOVERNMENT 'TO FORMALIZE' RELATIONS WITH PLO

PY021350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0652 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 1 Apr (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry reported today that the Bolivian Government has decided to formalize its relations with the PLO.

The document signed by the Bolivian Government and the PLO representatives says that it has been decided to formalize the status of the PLO and to include it in the diplomatic list with all the respective privileges and rights.

The government of former President Hernan Siles Zuazo officially recognized the PLO in 1982 and decided to establish diplomatic relations with that movement headed by Yasir 'Arafat.

DEFENSE MINISTER APPEARS DRUNK AT CONGRESS

PY022323 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Eyewitnesses confirmed here today that National Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle amused ruling party and opposition lawmakers when he appeared before the Congress in an inebriated state. Valle was scheduled to explain why the Bolivian Government has to authorize the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia in May 1987.

During his speech, Valle said that such authorization is a matter of national security as proposed by U.S. imperialism. This is not at all what the minister wanted to say.

Given the uncomfortable situation, Congress President Julio Garret Aillon chose to remove the minister from the floor. Other dignitaries of state promptly took Valle to his car so he could rest.

BRIEFS

POLICE SEIZE COCAINE BASE -- The Mobile Unit for Rural Areas (UMOPAR) has confiscated 42 kg of cocaine base in different operations in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Cobija. It has also arrested several people who will be investigated. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 17 Mar 87 p 6 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Colonel Freddy Reyes, head of the National Narcotics Directorate, has reported that members of his institution and of The Leopards carried out an operation in La Merced, Las Yungas, where they arrested the following persons: (Mikhail Ortiz Moron), Nestor Gill Prado, (Jesus Urory Marquez), Luis Gonzalez Barros, Casiano Cuellar Moron, Arcilio Maluf, and (Roberto Inkel Devellan). They also seized \$130,000, a long-range radio transmitter, a magnum revolver and a Toyota Land Cruiser. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Apr 87 PY]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- On 17 March President Victor Paz Estenssoro received the credentials of Argentine Ambassador to Bolivia Eduardo Hector Iglesias. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Mar 87 p 1 PY] President Victor Paz Estenssoro also received credentials of Finnish Ambassador to Bolivia Erko Lipponen. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Mar 87 p 3 PY]

FUNARO ADDRESSES PMDB CONGRESSMEN ON ECONOMY

PY030030 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro today made an important speech in Congress. He spoke to PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] senators and deputies. He outlined the government's economic policy at national and international levels. As everything indicates, his own survival as government minister depends on this speech. As you may remember, this week PMDB executive board members gave broad support to the government's foreign policy. However, they did not extend the same support to Funaro's domestic economic policy. Because of the importance of this speech, and also because of the current economic situation in Brazil, we are going to dedicate this time to the minister.

Funaro began by referring to the problems that led his ministry to adopt the Cruzado Plan II. He also referred to the January-February inflation rate, and criticized those who, in his opinion, hope for a return to the past.

[Funaro] "Unlike those who advocate a return to foreign subservience, financial speculation, unemployment, recession, and the salary squeeze, our major objective, which remains unchanged, is to keep the situation from permanently hindering our economic growth and our efforts to create new jobs and increase real salaries."

Funaro then said that the government has absolute control of the current situation.

"Today I can say that the danger of hyperinflation has been overcome, and that our current problem is that of guaranteeing growth. We have already announced a special line of credit for small- and medium-size enterprises of 15 billion cruzados with special interest rates. However, I must tell my party that on express orders of President Jose Sarney, new measures are being adopted. First of all, we immediately (?prepared) a program for the reorganization of public -- state and municipal -- financings."

Funaro cited as the basis of the measures the reactivation of the plan for construction of houses. He said that more than 200,000 houses will be built through the COHAB [Low-Cost Housing Company]. He said this is the way to guarantee the growth of this sector and the creation of new jobs. He added that producers who have believed in the cruzado plan will be compensated. He said they will have special lines of credit set up by the Central Bank. He added that the agricultural sector will also be compensated.

"I want to say the following:

"1. Last month we began with the purchase of harvests. In April we are increasing the budget from 40 billion cruzados to 72 billion cruzados for the purchase of harvests.

"2. The resources obtained so far, totaling 10 billion cruzados, through the Bank of Brazil savings accounts, will be used for this purpose immediately. The Bank of Brazil has been ordered to immediately transfer the resources of rural savings accounts.

"3. The available agricultural funds of commercial banks will be increased.

"4. The refinancing of the debts of farmers will be possible if necessary, either as far as costs are concerned, or concerning investments. They will be able to renegotiate the terms and the compatible interests.

"I have ordered the Bank of Brazil to reconsider all debts of those farmers who needed credit, and who obtained loans in 1984 and 1985 -- especially during the drought period -- and in 1986, and who have to pay their debts now. They must be given a 2-year grace period, 2 years to begin paying their debts. Thus these farmers will have the support of the government if they continue working in this sector."

With his new economic program, Minister Funaro intends to trigger an irreversible growth of the GDP.

[Funaro] "The starting point of the medium-term program is the need to guarantee an average growth rate of approximately 7 percent yearly to 1991. This represents Brazil's average growth rate in the last 40 years. Only in the periods 1980-82, and 1981-85 did this average rate drop to 2 percent. Some years the growth rate decreased by 3 percent. A growth rate lower than 7 percent will not allow the creation of jobs at a rate suitable to the growth of the work force, will not allow the reduction of the high level of structural underemployment and unemployment which still persists in the Brazilian economy. This means that the economic policy will be oriented to ensuring a growth of more than 20 percent in the GDP per capita during the period of implementation of the program."

The minister, however, concentrated his attack on the foreign debt issue. He criticized the treatment international bankers are according Brazil, including the high interest rates being charged since 1982 as a result of the U.S. public deficit, and asked that Brazil be given treatment similar to that given to small-size enterprises. The minister added that Brazil is a nation and the international community should understand this.

[Funaro] "The developed nations do not have the right to negotiate and decide that other nations be submitted to recessionary processes so as to meet the obligations of their international debt. Fortunately, the world is changing. Several ministers of state with a statesman's vision have begun to understand the Brazilian position in depth. We do not seek bridge loans or a resolution to our cash-flow problems. We are seeking the respect of nations.

"We are interested in mechanism of financing that will permit us to roll over the debt without placing nations like Brazil and others on long waiting lists, expecting answers that are long in coming. We are trying to show the world that the 1980-82 crisis is not a crisis of the debtor countries, but one whose consequences can affect all nations, and that the answers must be found jointly. These answers should be found among debtor and creditor nations seated at negotiation tables, where they go to discuss and understand that the problem is not one of internal adjustment that can be solved by forcing nations to resort to international institutions to resolve their problems. The problem must be addressed positively.

"The Brazilian thesis demands that developed nations, the Group of 7 rich countries, in discussing the problem of international indebtedness of nations, should invite the debtor nations to jointly try to find a solution to the world crisis. Those developed nations must not resolve behind closed doors the problem of indebtedness of scores of nations brutally affected by processes of internal adjustment."

PMDB SUPPORTS MORATORIUM, QUERIES FUNARO'S PLAN

PY021830 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 87 p A 6

[Excerpt] Yesterday, PMDB's National Executive Board approved a document which supports the suspension of interest payments on the foreign debt decided by the government 40 days ago. However, it did not extend support to the domestic economic policy conducted by Finance Minister Dilson Funaro.

Sao Paulo Senators Severo Gomes and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, of the PMDB yesterday admitted that the party has decided to wait until tomorrow when Funaro will speak to the PMDB bloc in the Constituent Assembly to present a consistent economic policy plan. They stated that the support for the minister could be reconsidered.

If the minister does not convince them, "the situation will be more complicated," said Foreign Deputy Roberto Cardoso Alves (PMDB-SP). According to Senator Severo Gomes, the government must explain the drop in the purchasing power of salaries and interest rates, the "bankruptcy" of microenterprises, and the absence of minimum prices for the agricultural sector. Senator Gomes, the main sponsor of the document of support to the moratorium, which was approved yesterday, stated that "had the administration taken measures the situation would have been calm, but there is still a question in the air."

The PMDB Executive Board meeting lasted almost 3 hours. It was held at the office of the president of the party and of the Constituent Assembly, Ulysses Guimaraes, at Annex 4 of the Chamber of Deputies. The document approved yesterday praises Minister Funaro only regarding foreign debt negotiations, and defends the position that the moratorium must be taken "to the ultimate consequences."

The document considers the moratorium, however, only as the "initial step" for "any economic plan to respect the commitments of the PMDB to maintain real salaries and to promote their progressive increase." [passage omitted]

AERONAUTICS MINISTER DENIES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY021716 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0408 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Sao Paulo, 1 Apr (EFE) -- Aeronautics Minister Otavio Moreira Lima today gave a vote of confidence in democracy when he expressed assurances that all the military ministers support the strengthening of the civilian authorities.

Moreira Lima took the opportunity of yesterday's ceremony marking the 23d anniversary of the 1964 military coup to say that there is no possibility of returning to the past: "We must walk toward full democracy."

The minister stressed his position and discarded any possibility of a new military movement, saying that "if there is a coup under preparation, as reported by some foreign newspapers, I am not aware of it."

Moreira Lima was referring to a recent NEW YORK TIMES editorial on the Brazilian political and economic crisis that linked the failure of Sarney's government to growing rumors of military restlessness.

Moreira Lima's remarks served to reaffirm the order of the day read yesterday in all garrisons of the country, in which the military ministers reaffirmed their full support of the democratic process that began in March 1985, and asked that the new constitution being prepared by the Constituent Assembly "be the basis for the new political-institutional structure."

PLANNING SECRETARIAT CHANGES NAMES; DUTIES SHIFTED

PY011750 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Beginning today, the SEPLAN [Secretariat of Planning] will have a new name: Secretariat of Planning and Coordination of the Presidency of the Republic [Secretaria de Planejamento e Coordenacao da Presidencia da Republica].

According to a decree signed by President Sarney, several SEPLAN duties have been transferred to the Finance Ministry and all the regional SEPLAN branch offices have been closed.

The Finance Ministry is now in charge of the secretariat that regulates the state-owned enterprises [Secretaria de Controle das Estatais], the Inter-Ministerial Salary Council of the State-Owned Enterprises [Conselho Interministerial de Salarios das Estatais], the Commission for Assessing Tax Exemptions [Comissao de Avaliacao de Incentivos Fiscais], and the Commission for Tax Reform and Administrative and Financial Decentralization [Comissao de Reforma Tributaria e Decentralizacao Administrativo-Financeira].

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURES REPORTED -- Sao Paulo -- Drugs Division of the Criminal Investigation Department (DEIC) Personnel have reported that 70 kg of cocaine has been seized at the Congonhas Airport in Sao Paulo. The drug had been left in a luggage locker at the airport by drug trafficker Julio Ricardo Pettenucci, one of the main members of the Panam drug connection. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Mar 87 p 7 PY] -- Sao Paulo -- Police have seized 6 kg of pure cocaine worth 3.5 million cruzados from an apartment in the Bela Vista neighborhood of Sao Paulo. Three drug traffickers were arrested: Bolivians Lola Luzbenia Matoana de Colombo, 33, Jorge Pascoal Colombo Zambrana, 36, and Brazilian Maria das Neves Rodrigues da Silva, 30. The drug was brought from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, by train to Corumba, and from there to Sao Paulo by bus. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Mar 87 p 17 PY]

PCB MEMBER JOINS GOVERNMENT -- Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia has invited engineer Alberto Goldman, a PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] member, to take over the post of Special Secretary for Coordinating Government Programs. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 87 p 7 PY]

POPE JOHN PAUL VIEWS NATIONAL POLITICS IN SPEECHES

PY021813 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1358 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Apr (DYN) -- Today, Pope John Paul II demanded that "the necessary measures for achieving democracy be put into effect very soon, but he warned the combative Chilean Catholic Church that it must reject the programmed class struggle as a logical solution to conflict.

This morning the pope gave two speeches in Santiago, one to the poor people living in the shantytowns of southern Santiago, where most of the poor are located, and the other to bishops at this capital's seminary.

Speaking to the bishops, the pope outlined his equidistant position regarding Augusto Pinochet's military government, telling the bishops that they must demand a more liberal approach both from the government and from the radicalized local left. He condemned the left because it supports violence and the class struggle. The pope explained that since each nation is sovereign, it has the right to self-determination, to freely seek its future, and, therefore, foreign interference that aims to twist or subject the national desire with the objective of installing a political model the majority of Chileans do not approve of cannot be accepted. He added that it is necessary that within each nation there must exist effective possibilities of freely and actively taking part in outlining the legal aspects of the political sector, in governing in the public's interest, and in determining the sphere of action and the limits of the various institutions and in the election of those who are to govern.

The pope emphasized that "it is also necessary that human rights be respected in every aspect, not only for reasons of political convenience but also because of the profound respect that every person merits because he is a child of God." He said that "the measures, appropriately implemented, that will, in the not too distant future, make possible the full and responsible participation of the people in the important decisions that make the nation must be encouraged and be put into effect very soon. He added that "the good of the country demands these measures be consolidated, perfected, and that they be complementary in such a way that they become valid instruments that will favor social peace in a Christian country in which everyone must acknowledge that he is a son of God and brother of Christ."

Addressing the Episcopate, which is renowned for its confrontations with President Pinochet since he took power in 1973 after a bloody coup, the pope demanded from the Chilean prelates "fidelity to the Ecumenical Council." He also warned that "in the recent pastoral guidelines that have been published by your Episcopal Conference, I have seen that you have as a fundamental attitude for these years chosen the radical and profound option of the Almighty as the God of life." He then said that "in this respect I encourage you to follow your pastoral guidelines directed toward the overall teaching of persons whose basic option is none other than the sign of Jesus Christ and the scriptures." The pope told the bishops that they "must never tire in making known the social doctrine of the church in all its aspects so that it will be a help when problems with authentic Christian criteria have to be focused on." He added that within its heritage of faith and life the church has more than enough awareness and force to transform everything into Christ. He warned, however, that any use of ideologies alien to the scriptures or to any type of materialism when scrutinizing reality, or also as a social action program, Christian truth radically disappears, because the earthly perspective becomes exhausted and it openly opposes the mystery of the unity of Christ.

He emphasized that a Christian cannot accept the programmed struggle of the classes as a logical solution to conflicts. He added that the class struggle must not be confused with the noble struggle for justice, which is the expression of respect and love toward man who sees the class struggle as the only way to eliminate the injustice between classes that exist in society and within the classes themselves. Contribute in every possible way to reject and prevent violence and hate in Chile, the pope stressed to the bishops. He then added that you must never be in doubt when defending a person created in the image of God." He also said that "you must strongly and sincerely proclaim your preferential love for the poor, although this is not exclusive, and this must be done by fighting material misery. Above all, you must always be spiritual."

Referring to politicians, the pope then said that the church "observes the political community and makes every effort to contribute to achieving the objectives that will favor the common welfare, in harmony, but without being seen." Although, he did stress that "the church must not be confused with the political community or linked to any type of political system." He explained that the church "can never be linked to political currents or party solutions and even less so to trends or ideas alien to the Christian message, among which are the materialistic ideas of man and history."

Prior to his address to the bishops, the pope addressed the poor of the shantytowns located in southern Santiago. There he said that "I know of your suffering and your clamor of hope has reached my ears" and that "this is why, as the messenger of life I encourage you to seek your desired peace in Jesus Christ. [passage omitted] He also told the faithful that you must be faithful to your vocation and to the mission you have received. You must not let ideological or political interests alien to the scriptures dirty the pureness of your labor of assistance and sanctification. The pope said that this ecclesiastical identity requires that the grassroots communities avoid the temptation of being linked to parties of political positions, which may be respectable, but cannot possibly be thought of as the only valid expression of the evangelist projection over life and the country's political options. [passage omitted]

Addresses Youths in Santiago

PY030331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II performed a miracle today in Chile by bringing out the repressed feelings of freedom of thousands of students and slum dwellers. This happened on the second day of his 6-day pastoral visit here. During a meeting with the members of the Chilean Episcopal Conference today at noon, the pope, who earlier held a private meeting with President Pinochet, advocated the reestablishment of democracy.

As occurred on the first day of his visit, people cheered him and threw confetti as he passed in his car down Santiago streets. However, antigovernment demonstrators clashed with police while trying to occupy empty land plots. As a result, 45 people were arrested here and in Valparaiso, 125 km west of Santiago. Police reported that 42 Carabineros were injured, one of them seriously, and that 8 vehicles were damaged by rocks and objects hurled by the protestors.

In Rodelillo, near Valparaiso, John Paul II celebrated a mass for the unity of the family, before an audience of 300,000 people. At night, he returned to the National Stadium of Santiago to meet with more than 30,000 young people. While waiting for the pope to arrive the youths chanted songs advocating freedom and slogans against the regime. A standing ovation welcomed the pope as he entered the stadium which 13 years ago was used as a prison.

In his address to the youths, John Paul II said that the stadium is a place for sports competition and that in the past it was a place of pain and suffering. He called upon the youths not to resign themselves to merely report evils, but to find bold solutions.

When the pope came to La Bandera Park to convey his solidarity with the people of the poorer neighborhoods, he listened to dramatic reports on repression, torture, violence, and misery. We all want dignity without dictatorship, Louisa Riveros said in a speech that depicted the harsh situation in those neighborhoods, where dozens of demonstrators died during protest actions in the last 3 years. On behalf of the entire Chilean people, Holy Father, we want to ask you, as the messenger of life, to oppose the death penalty, Riveros added, alluding to the 14 political prisoners who might be sentenced to death in cases being heard by the military courts.

Millions of Chileans heard the speech by Riveros and saw her fragile image over an unprecedented radio and television network broadcast coordinated by the Catholic Church without prior censorship.

I am aware of your suffering and of your hopes, the pope replied while looking at the faces of children, old people, unemployed workers, and women who could not help crying. Visibly moved, the pope added: You should always count on the motherly devotion of the church, which is moved by your needs, your poverty, by the lack of employment, by the insufficiencies in education, health, and housing, and by the indifference of those who can help you but do not.

Opposition Meeting Planned

PY030208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1757 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Apr (EFE) -- Joaquin Navarro Valls, the Vatican's official spokesman, has told EFE that on 3 April in Santiago, Pope John Paul II will meet with a group of leaders of the political parties that oppose General Pinochet's regime.

The meeting will take place at 0030 GMT in a house located close to the Nunciature in Santiago. The house belongs to the Holy See. The meeting will take place after the pope meets with his fellow countrymen who reside in the country.

The leaders of 14 political parties, ranging from the democratic right to Ricardo Nunez' moderate socialists, will participate in the meeting, which was requested by the political opposition. The pope will give a speech.

The 11 parties that signed the National Accord for a Peaceful Transition Toward Full Democracy, which was signed in Santiago on 15 August 1985 under the aegis of Juan Francisco Fresno, Archbishop of Santiago, will be among the participants.

EFE has learned from very reliable sources that the 14 politicians that will meet with the pope have signed a document that contains a four-point commitment.

In the first point, the signers of the document agree with the idea that national coexistence must be based on ethical principles.

In the second point, they promise to respect the Christian tradition of the majority of the Chilean people.

In the fourth [number as received] point, the promise to support the climate of dialogue when dealing with the country's problems is made.

In the most important point, the opposition parties promise to "absolutely exclude" violence as a solution to Chile's problems.

With just over 24 hours remaining before the meeting, neither the Communist Party, nor Clodomiro Almeyda's Socialist Party has indicated a desire to participate, the National Renovation Party, the rightist party very close to the regime has already made its political position clear. [passage omitted]

The meeting brings into question the true "pastoral scope" of the pope's visit. Foreign Minister del Valle has stated that the opposition politicians want to take advantage of the pope's visit through a meeting with him that is "contrary to the Holy Father's spirit and the pastoral scope of his visit."

Neither the Holy See nor the Chilean church seem to agree with Del Valle. After all, the church promoted the meeting and organized the pope's visit.

POLITICAL PARTY LAW PUBLISHED, COMES INTO EFFECT

PY022247 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Law 18,603, which rules the organization and operation of political parties, has come into force [words indistinct] in the gazette on 23 March 1987. The period for the creation of parties has thus begun. Parties must be created through a notarized document. The signatures of a political party. Transitional Article 2 establishes that registration with the electoral registries is not compulsory for the sponsors of a party. However, Law 18,603 stipulates that this special treatment will end on 31 December 1987.

After the presentation of the document to the temporary central (?bureau), the new party shall deliver a copy of the same document to the electoral service director within 3 workdays. In addition, the new party shall give the electoral service director a copy of a summary of its statutes, as is set forth in the law.

The electoral registry shall publish the summary in the gazette within 5 workdays. As of this date, the new party may publish its platform, because it will be considered an organization in a process of formation. After the publication, the new party may begin gathering the signatures of its followers nationwide. The party shall undertake this task within no more than 210 days after the publication of the resolution which grants it legal status.

POLICE ARREST POLITICAL PRISONERS' SUPPORTERS

PY271904 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Some 35 persons, mostly women, were arrested by Carabineros this morning after they had chained themselves to the fence in front of the National Congress on Randeras Street. The demonstration was organized by relatives of political prisoners to support the hunger strike being held by the latter for the past month.

One of the women who chained herself to the fence said that her main demand is that ad hoc military prosecutors no longer be used and that her relatives be tried by civilian courts. [recorded passage omitted]

Ten minutes later a Carabineros van appeared at the site. Together with water cannons, it proceeded to disperse the demonstrators who had stopped traffic along Banderas Street.

In the meantime, other policemen cut the chains and arrested the demonstrators.

According to spokesmen of the Organization of Relatives of Political Prisoners, the arrested persons were taken to Carabineros Station No 1.

It was also disclosed that five of the arrested persons were wounded and had to be taken to first aid post No 3. The following persons were wounded: Vladimir Vergara; Jorge Alfaro, president of the organization; Carmen Robledo; Rosita Espinoza; and an unidentified person. Espinoza was treated at the first aid post with serious wounds for injuries sustained in the beatings according to spokesmen of the Organization of Relatives of Political Prisoners.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

PY271525 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has announced that the president of the Republic today promulgated a law creating the Regional Development Councils [Los Consejos Regionales de Desarrollo]. Garcia said: [recorded passage indistinct]

Minister Garcia said that the promulgation of this law shows that the government is interested in continuing to consolidate the institutionalization process. This interest is shown by the government's intention to strengthen regional development, intensify regional activities, and increase regional attributions. He added, for example, that the articles of this law aim at [words indistinct] and said that these councils should be made up mostly of representatives from the private sector.

Asked about the incidents that occurred during the protest day demonstrations yesterday, Minister Garcia said: The most important thing is that everyone could see that instead of demonstrating, a large number of workers reported to their jobs, and that the citizens' activities were normal, as statistics proved.

BRIEFS

NEW DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE SECRETARY -- Tomas Jocelyn-Holt, former president of the FEUC [Federation of Catholic University Students] today will assume the post of Executive Secretary of the Democratic Alliance in Chile. He replaces Horge Vives. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Mar 87 p C4 PY]

DEBT REDUCED -- During a New York conference Francisco Garces, Chilean Central Bank International Policy director, has said that Chile has reduced its foreign debt by \$1.59 billion between June 1985 and January 1987. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Mar 87 p B1 PY]

PRESIDENT BARCO SPEAKS ON PEASANT SITUATION

PA020100 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0135 GMF 31 Mar 87

[Speech by President Virgilio Barco to an assembly of government officials to present a presidential directive titled: "State and Societal Support for the Colombian Peasants" on 30 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Ministers, governors, commissariat representatives, intendants, presidential advisers, directors and managers of agricultural enterprises: I want to reiterate what has always been my government's orientation and the policies that guide its conduct concerning public order, and particularly concerning the rural sector.

As the head of state and the supreme administrative authority, the president of the Republic has the power and duty to maintain public order throughout the national territory and to restore it wherever it is disturbed.

Frequently, Article No 16 of our Constitution is cited to recall that the country's authorities are appointed to protect the life, honor, and property of all those who live in Colombia. However, people seldom or almost never mention the last part of that article, the clarity and reach of which do not leave any doubts. In reference to the protective function of the authorities, that forgotten part of Article No 16 says: The fulfillment of not only the social duties of the state, but also -- listen carefully -- of the social duties of the private individuals should be guaranteed. It deals with an idea of public order that goes beyond simple repressive mechanisms, because it points out the responsibilities of private individuals in the fulfillment of their social duties.

Therefore, an assertion that simultaneously speaks of the success of enterprises and the problems of society sounds very absurd. A good part of our conflicts spring from the fact that some selfish sectors do not fulfill their social duties. Those sectors have no vision of our history or our future. When people protest, and when those protests become violent -- unjustifiable violence -- it is easy to see that private individuals who do not fully fulfill their social duties attend demonstrations to tell the government in desperation: Stop it, stop it! [tanquen, tanquen].

I came to the presidency accompanied by an immense cry in favor of a social, economic, and political change. We have tenaciously worked to put into order, first of all, an administration that has for years been described as and has admitted to being a disorganized one.

We have introduced basic political changes; we have strengthened regions and municipalities; we have created and encouraged the participation of social forces; and we have respected nonconformity and disagreement, especially when they come from the traditionally most unprotected sectors. We have struggled to create a good climate for political competition, in which there is opportunity for more radical forces, but we have rejected all forms of violence that struggle to prevent social coexistence.

That task cannot be an isolated governmental effort, but one covering the entire Colombian society. From the moment of my inauguration on 7 August 1986, I have repeatedly called for that spirit of solidarity that has expressed itself in various occasions, and I have fully admitted so.

Solidarity should be expressed in the fulfillment of the social tasks of each citizen, each sector, and each institution. Businessmen should provide jobs and give fair treatment to employees and consumers. The media -- as I have said so many times -- should exercise the profession freely and according to strictly responsible and ethical rules, taking into account social interests such as domestic order and national security.

Some political leaders have a mandate to undertake without selfish or individual interests a program of changes, and others, a mandate to oversee -- but never to obstruct or frustrate the wish of the majority. All have the obligation to strengthen and preserve our institutions about which a national agreement exists. That is why this government operates for the benefit of all Colombians. Workers from both the city and the countryside help out with their efforts in building up our riches -- the industrial and the agricultural.

Students are preparing to take on with renewed vigor the flags of progress and social justice. The judges, in their quiet tasks, offer legal answers to the conflicts between individuals, and between these individuals and the government. Public forces -- with a vocation for sacrifice that makes them greater, taking into account their present capacity -- offer security and protection, with success depending a great deal on solidarity and assistance from citizens. That is why the government is strengthening the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the National Police, so they can comply efficiently with their constitutional work.

All segments of society are therefore needed in the task of moving Colombia ahead -- a generous presence, a presence obligated to change, to social justice; in other words, boosting sectors and regions that have not yet enjoyed the benefits of progress.

One should not, one cannot, expect everything from the government. A strong society that does not sacrifice liberties or human rights requires the active presence of all its social organizations in retaining all its social duties.

As president, I have taken up the duties that belong to me. Citizens and institutions must comply with their duties. All of us must join in efforts and in the will to preserve and boost Colombia with faith and optimism, without despair or allowing oneself to be cornered by difficulties. Notwithstanding the historic persistence of such difficulties and their temporary increase, we are sure that we will overcome them with solidarity and patriotism.

I have been listening to the people's protests, examining the justification of their yearnings, respecting their statements of rejection. I have also listened carefully to all political and social sectors, including the various opposition trends and parties. Today I reaffirm that broad wish that enables me to enrich my capacity to make decisions, that the constitution bestows upon me as president. I will not give up or back down from this. I reiterate the call I made on 7 August: I invite the institutions, the parties, the newspapers and other media, the people, the groups, the organizations, and trade unions to offer their help to Colombia. We must correct injustices, but to attain this we must have a strategy with the objective to integrate the peasants and all the unprotected Colombian population with economic progress and social and political participation. This strategy has various elements that are very much related.

First, the strengthening of the peasants organization. The purpose of this government is to strengthen the peasant organizations that work within the law, so they can direct and address their claims in an orderly way, and so they can serve as a medium for carrying our government programs in favor of the peasants. We seek to strengthen and respect the independence of the organizations and their autonomy from the national administration. These organizations must learn of their problems and suggest viable solutions to the government in an open and frank way.

Second, training for the use of the resources and social and political participation. A broad peasant leadership education program will take place, as well as one for their rank and file and for government officials, to get the peasants organizations and government programs to bring about the desired results of improved economy and participation in regional and municipal goals. Training of these people's participation is an essential element of this policy. Development of Law 12 of 1986 seeks to give the municipalities and urban and rural communities the mechanisms for them to join actively in their destinies.

Likewise, the election of councilmen and mayors to be held in a year demands a special ability of the communities so they can exercise their right to vote with sufficient information to make sound decisions. Our society's stability rests for the most part on the course of action that peasants adopt in the immediate future. The reforms and rights acknowledged by law will determine in most of the country's rural areas the distribution of the economic and political power that will rule society for a considerable length of its history.

Third, economic and modernization projects. Special attention is being devoted to projects to upgrade agricultural production, such as the irrigation of slopes, machinery service centers, and the modernization of distribution and marketing centers for agricultural products. This is what we have been doing in coffee-producing areas, to mention one example only. Specific economic programs have a broad national scope and seek to transform rural economy to update it and link it to the country's economic development. We are convinced that the agricultural economy can play a decisive role in the country's new economic, social, and political surge forward.

Fourth, economic policy actions. We have been paying special attention to actions that have a deeper and more lasting effect. Agrarian reform will be expedited through resources given and mechanisms implemented for the purchase of lands. We also stimulate programs of credit and assistance for an integrated agrarian reform. We also facilitate and will continue to facilitate lower interest rates. We are in the process of making it easier for peasants to obtain loans. In addition, we are currently working on the construction of secondary and main roads to link production centers to consumption centers; rural electrification; basic health programs, particularly those of drinking water; and literacy efforts.

But we cannot fulfill these objectives and apply the strategy with government mechanisms only. Joint action by the government and the people is required. It is necessary to change the attitude of those who are privileged in the people's opinion. The peasant's problems belong to the entire country. This is why we have presented them to you, who are directly responsible for the execution of the government programs, to deliver to you the president's directive that sums up some of the problems outlined here and the actions that should be taken.

We need the cooperation of all of you to meet our historical responsibility and our duties. It is necessary to correct the old problems we have been handed down. We must do it soon. It is the government's avowed purpose to foster and support the peasants' organizations that use the procedures that spring from the expansion of democracy we advocate to the peasants, in defense of their interests, can peacefully achieve what they are entitled to in all justice.

In the presidential directive that we will hand over to you, I suggest some actions. You should cooperate with national and regional organizations, as well as with the producers', people's and the other organizations that you regard as necessary. All these actions occur in the framework of this concept I have outlined. You must complete this task because you are in charge of executing the government's programs and the entire state under my leadership and orientation. You will do so by seeking and achieving the essential solidarity of all social forces so they can more actively participate in the strengthening of the institutions and the political, economic, and social changes that cannot be postponed in our country.

Thank you. [Applause]

HEALTH WORKERS END FRENCH EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA021534 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1517 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bogota, 2 Apr (EFE) -- The 42 Colombian workers who peacefully occupied the French Embassy in Bogota yesterday morning, left the diplomatic installations this morning.

The workers, who had chained themselves to vehicles in the embassy parking lot, vacated the premises after the French ambassador guaranteed that the Colombian Labor Ministry is willing to negotiate with them.

The 42 health union workers from Santander Department went directly from the embassy to the Labor Ministry, where they began negotiations to solve their labor conflicts early this morning.

M-19 COMMANDER, 3 OTHERS ARRESTED NEAR ECUADOR

PA030101 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2037 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 2 Apr (DPA) -- Policio Ricardo Coral, commander of the Antonio Narino Front of the M-19 Colombian guerrilla group, and three other members of the same organization were arrested in southern Colombia near the Ecuadoran border, authorities have confirmed.

Spokesmen for the military forces reported today that the Antonio Narino Front is in charge of logistics support and supplies for a column made up of guerrillas from the M-19, from the Alfaro Lives group of Ecuador, and the Tupac Amaru group from Peru that operate in the Santo Domingo mountain range, along the Colombian-Ecuadoran border.

The front is in charge of bringing in foreign insurgents to Colombia, the military sources added.

PRESIDENT GARCIA FIRES AIR FORCE COMMANDER ABRAM

PY030304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia has dismissed General Luis Abram Cavallerino from his post as commander of the Peruvian Air Force. The respective presidential decree was approved tonight at a Cabinet meeting held at Government Palace. A communique released by the Press Office of Government Palace quotes the decree, which has one article, but gives no reasons for the dismissal of Gen Abram Cavallerino, who will now be retired.

MRTA 'TERRORISTS' INVADE RADIO STATION IN TACNA

PY021311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0655 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 1 Apr (AFP) -- MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement) terrorists have taken over a radio station in Tacna, near the Chilean border, and broadcast a 15-minute message calling for an armed struggle against the Alan Garcia government. This is the first time subversives have operated in the extreme south of Peru. The terrorists, two men and a woman, left after playing the recording. Early in the morning MRTA members painted slogans of their organization on some walls.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS CONGRESS

PY311352 Lima RBC Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Grant Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leading a delegation of members of the Supreme Soviet, this morning visited the Peruvian Congress. In the afternoon, the USSR delegation met with President Alan Garcia Perez at Government House. Senator Armando Villanueva, president of the Senate, met with the Soviet delegation and stated that the quest for peace and the curbing of the arms race are common objectives for Peru and the Soviet Union. For more than 30 minutes, Senator Villanueva together with Senator Rafael Leguren of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], and Senator Enrique Bernales of the United Left [IU], held talks with the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Grant Voskanyan. The main subjects discussed were housing, health care, and especially violence. The revolution is the law, and terrorism is death, said Senator Villanueva adding that his party has the support of the IU and other political organizations in its struggle against the outbreak of violence.

[Begin Villanueva recording] Just as the members of the Supreme Soviet, that is, the Congress of the USSR, came here, the representatives of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, who are well-known friends of the Peruvian Government, have also been invited and will be coming soon. [end recording]

The visiting USSR delegation invited the president of the Peruvian Congress to pay an official visit to the Supreme Soviet in response to the invitation that had brought them to Peru.

[Begin recording of Spanish translation fading into Russian, in progress] ...of the Peruvian Congress to visit the Soviet Union and we will make arrangements through the embassy to set a suitable time for you... [end recording]

Around noon, the USSR delegation met with Fernando Leon de Viveros, president of the Chamber of Deputies and several members of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies.

DISIP ARRESTS ITALIANS LINKED WITH DELLE CHIAIE

PA022314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Caracas, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources have unofficially reported that 11 Italians are under arrest at DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] for suspected links with neofascist terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie, who was arrested in Caracas a week ago. Delle Chiaie was deported to Italy on Tuesday, where several courts are "fighting over him" to judge him for his participation in massacres, carried out by ultrarightist groups, in which over hundreds of people have died in the last 17 years.

Newspapers learned that DISIP, along with help of Italian and Interpol experts, is investigating Delle Chiaie's lifestyle and his links with Italian emigrants and drug traffickers. Delle Chiaie lived for over 2 years in Venezuela in a modest, but comfortable way. He did not work, but apparently was receiving money through one or several Italian emigrants in Venezuela.

DISIP Director Porfirio Varela said that they are also investigating one of Delle Chiaie's associates or assistants who is of Libyan nationality. Newspapers spread the rumors that for his own safety, Delle Chiaie "had divided" Caracas into four zones, placing as associate or informer in each of the zones.

Finally, it was learned that the neighbors of Delle Chiaie's middle-class apartment in Caracas said that he was "a polite man" and that "he never bothered others."

FURTHER ON VISIT BY GUYANESE PRESIDENT HOYTE

FL271956 Bridgetown CANA in English 1108 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, March 27, CANA-REUTER -- Guyana President Desmond Hoyte ends a four-day visit to Venezuela tomorrow with the signing of bilateral accords for economic and cultural cooperation, and an agreement to join forces in combatting the drug trade.

Hoyte, who arrived in Venezuela Tuesday [24 March], will also visit the headquarters of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), and hold his final working meeting with President Jaime Lusinchi. The Guyanese president spent Thursday touring the southern Venezuelan region of Guayana, center of the country's iron, steel and aluminum industries. He also visited the giant Guri Dam on the Caroni River, currently the world's largest hydroelectric complex.

In Caracas, meanwhile, officials from both countries met at the central bank to sign an agreement for a 15 million dollar revolving line of credit to Guyana for imports of Venezuelan goods and services. The accord is part of a growing program of economic cooperation between the neighboring countries, whose relations have long been troubled by a century-old border dispute over the Essequibo region.

Hoyte said in a television interview yesterday he would not rule out the possibility of direct negotiation as a means of solution to the controversy, which is currently in the hands of the United Nations secretary general. With the border problem on hold, Venezuela and Guyana have sought to relieve the tensions by seeking areas of mutual cooperation.

In addition to his meetings with Lusinchi, Hoyte has also held talks with opposition and business leaders here. During a meeting with the private sector group Fedecamaras on Wednesday, Hoyte said one of the goals of his visit was to try and induce Venezuelan private firms to invest in Guyana, which he said has ample human and natural resources.

Signs Agreements

PA282320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 27 Mar 87

[By Humberto Marquez]

[Text] Caracas, 27 Mar (AFP) -- Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today concluded cooperation agreements, mainly in the economic area, which will serve as a basis to settle the controversy over the Essequibo territory, Guyana's western region claimed by Venezuela. Hoyte today wound up a 4-day visit to Caracas and asserted shortly before returning to Guyana that the two governments, which have entrusted to the UN secretary general the task of seeking a peaceful resolution of their controversy, will continue their bilateral contacts in search for a settlement.

The first agreement signed today establishes a Venezuelan-Guyanese Commission for Economic, Cultural, and Technical Cooperation.

One of the agreements establishes cooperation mechanisms to fight drug trafficking. Another one eliminates the need for visas on diplomatic and mission passports granted by the respective governments.

For a year, Venezuela has been meeting Guyana's oil needs (of 8,000 barrels a day) and, in turn, the neighboring country has been supplying bauxite for the Venezuelan aluminum industry. This agreement will continue and, in addition, a revolving \$15-million credit line has been opened so Guyana can obtain goods and services here. In addition, the participation of Venezuelan private business in the programs of the Guyanese Bauxite Corporation has been guaranteed. This cooperation was highlighted in a joint communique released at the end of Hoyte's visit. Hoyte described it as a "propitious climate of friendship and understanding" to seek a resolution of the Essequibo problem.

Before Guyana became independent in 1966, Venezuela claimed from Great Britain, Guyana's former metropolis, this territory of 159,000 square km comprising two-thirds of present-day Guyana. Venezuela has always regarded as invalid a ruling issued by the International Court of Justice in 1899 -- at a meeting in Paris in Venezuela's absence -- by which the court established the present borders. In an agreement signed in Geneva shortly before Guyana gained independence, Caracas, Georgetown, and London pledged to seek a practical settlement to the dispute.

This agreement will presumably settle "the controversy resulting from Venezuela's contention that the 1899 ruling is invalid." This wording has served for Venezuela to press its territorial claim, whereas Guyana feels that the "practical solution" is precisely a recognition of the current border. For 20 years this controversy has poisoned relations between the two countries, which have further deteriorated at times because of border incidents.

The Venezuelan claim was revived in April 1981 by then President Luis Herrera Campins, who announced the claim a mere 24 hours after Hoyte's late predecessor Forbes Burnham ended a visit to Caracas.

The controversy is now in the hands of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has been entrusted with finding a peaceful settlement to it. Today, Hoyte and Lusinchi undertook to continue the bilateral contacts in order "to assist the work of the secretary general," the Guyanese president said. They also stated that the controversy "must not be a barrier to cooperation between neighbors in other areas." "My presence here underscores this spirit of goodwill. However, no one must feel that we will, by sleight of hand, settle in a few days a problem that is rooted in the remote colonial past," Hoyte told newsmen.

STATE-OWNED TV CHANNEL DISMISSES 140 WORKERS

PA301533 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1547 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Caracas, 29 Mar (EFE) -- The state-owned channel, Venezolana de Television (VTV), has dismissed 140 people in what it called an "economic" measure at the same time that the government has announced a drop in the country's unemployment rate. The mass dismissals announced by the VTV board of directors, headed by its president, Marta Colomina, led to an immediate reaction from the unions of these workers, many of them journalists who worked in the newscasts of the official television station.

The VTV board of directors explained that the lack of economic resources does not permit the enterprise to continue with a payroll of approximately 1,500 people. In the communique issued to the media, VTV described the dismissed workers as "scholarship holders" [becados] who only went to the enterprise to pick up their salaries, and as "inefficient and unnecessary workers."

The dismissals are rejected by the press, radio, and television unions, which will use legal means to face a situation that took by "surprise" many of the stations' workers. The National Trade Union of Press Workers (SNTP) stated that the dismissals violate the labor laws and the collective contract in the enterprise. The SNTP said that the measure is not a result of economic problems because after the enterprise dismissed several reporters in the press department, it hired new personnel.

The VTV board of directors' decision has had great impact among the national public because this is the first time in more than 20 years that an official news media has taken such a measure.

PEASANT LEADER RECEIVES POLAND'S MICHALEK

FLO11649 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0347 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Hector Hugo Olivares Ventura, secretary general of the National Peasants Confederation (CNC), has stated that support for the spring-winter basic production cycle is imperative in order to cut down on the spending of foreign exchange abroad caused by production deficiencies.

Olivares Ventura said this on receiving Zbigniew Michalek, alternate member of the Polish United Workers' Party, who was accompanied by Polish Ambassador to Mexico Henryk Laszec. Olivares Ventura briefed them on the CNC's strategy to organize its leaders on the basis of production branches in order to strengthen the country's food self-sufficiency.

In the course of the meeting, the Polish official noted that his country's foremost objective is to guarantee a better living standard for peasants and thus raise productivity.

Also attending the meeting held at the CNC council room were members of the executive committee [not further identified] and other Polish figures.

ALGERIAN LEADER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 28 MAR

PA312324 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 29 Mar 87 p 21

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, president of the Algerian National Liberation Front, said yesterday that the developing nations are not refusing to pay their foreign debt. However, he warned that such payments should not be made if they compromise human existence; rather they should be on the basis of availability of monetary resources.

"The solution to this problem is in the search -- by debtors as well as by creditors -- for a wise, responsible, and realistic path. If paying means condemning ourselves to suicide, we cannot pay," he said. He added that the creditor countries and institutions cannot help but agree with this position.

Moreover, he affirmed that Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi is not a terrorist, although he conceded that Al-Qadhdhafi is not engaged in a liberation movement, either.

He blamed the United States and Israel for the Libyan leader's image as a terrorist. "He is just a free man who supports liberation causes, as all free men in the world do," he said.

Messaadia arrived in this city yesterday on an official visit to meet with Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, foreign relations secretary; Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, president of the PRI; and Fidel Velasquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers.

The Algerian leader was interviewed shortly after his arrival at the airport. On the subject of terrorism, he stated: "It is important to discover who the real terrorists are: Israel or the United States, or Al-Qadhdhafi. To me, the terrorist actions are criminal acts in which there are humanitarian objectives, such as freedom. If a man fights for freedom, he is neither a criminal nor a terrorist. Those who attempt to curtail other people's rights, and in doing so go to extremes such as endangering the independence and sovereignty and even the economy and the culture of other countries, are the real terrorists," he explained.

Discusses Oil Crisis, Debt

PA010441 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] The world has a debt and an economic crisis in which the responsibility must be shared; and all the interested parties must assume a wise and responsible attitude to overcome the situation. The statement was made by Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the second most important man in Algeria, during a meeting in Mr Fidel Velasquez' office.

Messaadia talked about the oil market and stressed: We belong to the OPEC and, within the framework of its decisions, we defended the principle of the people's right to safeguard the value of their raw materials and resources. He added that the oil crisis is a major factor in the international debt situation. The drop in oil and raw materials' prices has affected international economic relations.

UNOMASUNO REPORT ON 'CRACK' LABORATORY RAID

PA021921 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 29 Mar 87 p 11-a

[Text] After several days of intense investigations, the narcotics division of the Federal Judicial Police has discovered the first laboratory for the production of synthetic cocaine -- which is highly dangerous -- in the Federal District. It captured six drug traffickers who were planning to supply the Mexico City market with that drug.

The laboratory to make the drug known as crack [preceding word in English] was discovered in house No 31 on Boston Street, Napoles neighborhood, where police arrested 6 individuals and found 28 grams of the new drug.

Furthermore, the antinarcotics agents of the Attorney General's office found weapons and vehicles owned by the arrested individuals: Alejandro Flores Carrasco, Ricargo Pinedo Corbala, Jesus Islas Tejeda Real, Nestor Alberto Garcia Aragon, Julio Cesar B. Chavez, and Mauro Hernandez Esguerra.

During questioning, the people arrested pointed out that they were only conducting tests on the crack [preceding word in English].

UIC LEADER CALLS FOR UNIFICATION OF LEFT

PA272014 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 23 Mar 87 p 2

[Report by Javier Zamora]

[Text] Manuel Terrazas, leader of the Communist Left Unity [UIC] officially closed the party's fourth national assembly by saying that the Mexican left must overcome its differences to unite. He added that "it is the best way to face the offensive launched by the right at all levels."

However, the unity of socialists is not enough. That unity must also offer, along with other political forces, a viable solution for the current grave problems affecting the country, a solution that should respond to the interests of the great majority of the Mexican people.

Speaking in a well-known movie theater in Mexico City, the UIC leader stressed that only through that action will it be possible to advance and strengthen a socialist party of the masses, which is deeply rooted in the working class, peasants, youth, women, laborers, and the socialist revolutionary intellectuals.

Terrazas mentioned the following points:

Unlimited indebtedness not only entails a bulky mortgage over our national economy, but also subordinates individual freedom and can lead to a real loss of our sovereignty: Hence, the historical importance of the struggle to recover -- through the party's autonomy and the country's democratization -- the Mexican people's inviolable right to forge their own future.

The campaign against Cuauhtemoc Cardenas and his virtual expulsion from the PRI and the authoritarianism protested by him and Porfirio Munoz Ledo have been extended to other fields and areas of our national politics.

The fact that the SME [Mexican Trade Union of Electricians] strike was declared illegal and that the wage increase requested by the Labor Congress was rejected by the government reflects the erosion between the labor unions and the State.

Another example of authoritarianism can be seen in the recent decisions adopted by SNTE [National Trade Union Education Workers] leaders, who disavowed the democratic committee of the VII section [not further identified] in Chiapas.

We must defend the survival of the majority; we must defend the country from U.S. aggressions and interventionistic attempts; we must earnestly struggle for a democracy that, based on respect for the people's will and on the defense of the citizens' and human rights, will permit the participation of the workers in the handling of public affairs at all levels.

We must defend the Mexican people's historic achievements, which the government is giving away. That is the path of the left, and no one can or should change that course.

JAPAN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LENDS PROJECT FUNDS

PA022202 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Japan's Export-Import Bank, EXIMBANK, has delivered to Mexico the first disbursement of \$250 million of a \$500-million credit. The money will be devoted to the Pacific oil project. In addition, EXIMBANK will lend another \$500 million to our country, which will be devoted to the program for the promotion of exports and the (Sidar-Sado) steel project.

The Pacific oil project includes the construction of a 256-km pipeline through the isthmus of Tehuantepec. This work will facilitate exports to the Far East. The Finance Secretariat pointed out that this injection of foreign exchange is a demonstration of Japan's confidence in the economic policy of the Mexican Government. Pemex General Director Francisco Rojas said that with the credit support granted by Japan, the works of the Pacific oil project will be completed in 3 years. Rojas toured Pemex's refinery and maritime terminal in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

Later on, Rojas attended in the capital of Oaxaca a meeting of municipal authorities with leaders of the area oil workers union and also participated there in the installation of the commission for development of the state's oil areas. In this regard, he said the commission will be a speedy and effective means to raise demands and to find solutions to problems arising from oil production. He said that Pemex will support projects that contribute to improving the living standards and to preserving the region's ecology.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF TRADE SURPLUS -- A sharp drop in imports and rising nonpetroleum exports gave Mexico a trade surplus in the first 2 months of this year 120 percent higher than the same period last year, the National Statistics Institute (INEGI) said Thursday. Preliminary data show that the trade balance for February was a favorable \$720.1 million, a 208 percent improvement over the February 1986 surplus of \$233.8 million. The February figure brought Mexico's trade surplus for the first 2 months of 1987 to \$1.514 billion, a rise of 119.8 percent from the first 2 months of 1986. The government has been pushing exports in its state-owned companies and in the private sector to make up for possible increases in imports resulting from a loosening of trade barriers necessitated by Mexico's joining GATT. But a 20.0 percent drop in imports in the first 2 months contributed to the surplus. The nation imported \$1.687 billion worth of goods, down from \$2.134 billion in the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Mexico City THE NEWS in English 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 16 PA]

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED -- Mexico City, 30 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Upon assuming responsibilities as head of the Mexican Mines and Basic Industry Under Secretariat [SEMIP], Alberto Escofet Artigas has asserted that he will attempt to promote and strengthen structural changes and boost the industrial retraining process. Escofet Artigas granted an interview after Alfredo del Mazo, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industries, appointed him to the post. Escofet is replacing Romarico Arroyo Marroquin. During a brief ceremony, Del Mazo announced the appointment of the new SEMIP official and named Arroyo Marroquin director of the Astilleros Unidos Parastate Enterprise. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2026 GMT 30 Mar 87 FL]

CRITICA COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. POLICY IN PANAMA

PA282301 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Mar 87 p 32

[Baltazar Aizpurua commentary: "U.S. Blackmailing Will Not Work in Panama" -- "Part Three": number as published]

[Text] We wrote in our first article of this series of articles that Panamanian traitors have been playing the game of the U.S. "establishment," [preceding word in English] thus establishing a set of forces willing to eliminate the national liberation plan. This is the true essence of the plot.

Since they know very well that it is very difficult to lie to our people, they have tried to create abroad -- with their huge propagandistic apparatus -- an image of Panama similar to that of the Philippines. However, they could not turn [Dr Hugo] Spadafora into another Aquino. They also "lack a Corazon Aquino." Those stupid people seem to ignore that our country is not the Philippines and that there is no Ferdinand Marcos here. There was a Torrijos and we have a Noriega, who fought and will fight the battle for Panama. They also seem to be unaware that our people and the men in uniform will always be looking over our internal affairs, will make judgments, establish rules and issue rulings.

It will not be possible to set up a computer center here parallel with the Electoral Tribunal center, which would allow them to decide on the result of the elections. This is what they plan to do with the help of the right-wing political parties. We should not let them destroy the social base that has guaranteed peace here in the past two decades. Much less should we agree with an economic development model that would guarantee the colonialist-oligarchic domain.

The plans of the members of the U.S. "establishment" to impose their gendarmery in our country have been intensified recently.

They are no longer waiting for the Panamanian traitors (a few fortunately, but dangerous because they are in the opposition as well as in the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Labor Party, the Republican and the Liberal parties to do "lobbying" [preceding word in English]. [no closing parenthesis as published] Rather, they are inviting the Panamanian traitors for breakfast, sending little notes and constantly calling them.

The traitors have not even noticed that when they talk with the Yankees they are facing experts, who are in a psychology analysis laboratory. Afterward, in their air conditioned offices the traitors shamelessly show their anthropoid satisfaction [determination antropoide] about the Yankee presence. The traitors are not just beings who have been colonized, their psyche has been fully conditioned for total submission. They have lost their caste if they ever had one.

However, what brings more frustration, indignation, and anger to Panamanian youths, the generation of the year 2000, is to know that among those who have fallen into the game of the breakfasts treats are people who had been planning conspiracies against the Yankees for more than 30 years. [paragraph continues]

Those Panamanian traitors have forgotten that men at the service of the Yankees pursued them in such a way that they even suffered torture and imprisonment and that to survive they had to live in secrecy. Today, some of those turncoats brag about their competence to hold dialogue with the Yankees. Moreover, they boastfully scoff about their own political parties, since they are the "guests." Those traitors are the same people who openly say that they love the fatherland and at the same time have forgotten our martyrs.

The ignorant people described above are not at all aware that in their dialogue with the Yankees they are disclosing their true traumatic weaknesses. The Yankees then feed this information to the computers which is used afterward in the control and management of their dirty works. This is how Elliott Abrams and John Poindexter were able to involve Latin American personalities in their criminal policy against our continent. The Yankees expect to apply the same tactics here in Panama to keep control of the military bases after the year 2000.

Although we understand (but cannot yet justify) that some ambitious oligarchs play the game of the Yankees, we cannot forgive the fact that some people who formerly said they were revolutionaries are today bowing to the empire. We cannot forgive this, particularly when the empire demands order and has disorder, honesty when it has corruption, correctness at the banks when its banks, among them one of the biggest banks, the Boston bank, are true laundries. (How can we listen to the United States with respect or lend credence to it when it demands honesty, but is engaged in money laundering and trafficking of drugs and weapons to overthrow something it cannot topple? [No closing parentheses as published])

We must tell the "establishment" [preceding word in English] with a distinctive and proud voice that the mercenaries, murderers, dupes, and conspirators who are everywhere on Central Avenue, but who live in Miami and have juicy bank accounts, are not Panamanians. They are not Panamanians because their ancestors were never Panamanians, nor did they fight in Ayacucho, Calidonia bridge, or on 4th of July Avenue (today Martyrs Avenue). They used to mock our struggle; however, they no longer decide on the historic fate of this land.

Here in Panama, you, Mr Ambassador Davis, can tell your President Reagan and your country that those of us who will fight for our flag and sovereignty will be the blacks without a destiny, against whom you discriminate and for whom you feel disdain, the natives with no contacts with the U.S. Congress, the Indians with or without uniform who are pained by [what is happening in] their fatherland. They, our men and women who are violently discriminated against in the United States, are the ones who will give a true patriotic meaning to our struggle for sovereignty. The minorities who acted in the former Canal Zone, in "Rainbow city," Pedro Miguel, and La Boca, know very well that today they will not find a commander from "West Point" to divide Panamanians. They also know that those traitors lobbying [preceding word in English] and who have breakfast with you are the ones who killed [former President Jose Antonio] Remon here and who killed Kennedy and Martin Luther King in the United States. And you, Mr Davis, talk about human rights.

Panama cannot be blackmailed. Panama cannot agree to receive loans based on plans and programs which have already failed in other countries and regions.

The determinism of the computers used in the key points on the Central American isthmus will not elect a president eager to please the U.S. "establishment" [preceding word in English].

Times have changed. Here, no one owes anything to the Yankee "establishment" [preceding word in English]. The poor, underprivileged, students from the National Institute and the Arts and Crafts Institute, and students throughout the country; the Communist, Liberals, Conservatives, Panamenist, and progressist Panamanians owe nothing to them. In any case, perhaps a ridiculous minority owes something to them. Those are the people who want to reach power by offering to the United States the military bases that Torrijos refused to give to them and that they have not nor will ever obtain from "Tony" Noriega.

This generation, whose nationalism is 100 percent Panama-made, knows that breakfasts with the Yankee proconsul do not guarantee an electoral victory.

Finally, advice, Ambassador Davis. The "establishment" [preceding word in English] must forget about its investment in the Christian Democrats to draft a regional destabilization plan. It also has to forget that it invested in the contras under the pretext of seeking a balance in the region. Finally, it must forget that here it invested in the operational mechanism of the low intensity war. This mechanism would permit the United States to attack or strike any country which, for geographical or political reasons, the United States believes would threaten the security, stability, and peace on both sides of the canal. Only our Defense Forces, under a Panamanian commander in chief, will be in charge of this task. You are welcome.

PALA PRESIDENT REMOVED, NEW PRESIDENT APPOINTED

PA010449 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 Mar 87 pp 1, 14

[By Octavio Carrasquilla]

[Excerpt] At the Soloy Hotel yesterday, after an interruption caused by a fight over the microphones, the national directorate of the Panamanian Labor Party (PALA) elected and swore in the new PALA executive committee, which is now presided over by Justo Fidel Palacios Jr, Juan A. Medrano, and Jose Antonio Alessandria -- the latter two are the first and second vice presidents of the party -- replacing Carlos Eleta Almaran, Geronimo "Momo" Escala, and Efrain Zanetti, respectively.

During the meeting, Ramon Sieiro Murgas and Jackie Cardoza were confirmed in their posts as secretary general and under secretary general of PALA, respectively, by acclamation. Their resignations were rejected. In addition, the members of the political, ethic, and honor commission were appointed; as well as the members of the advisory board and the national directorate.

The beginning of the PALA National Directorate meeting, to which 87 of its 120 members throughout the country attended, was interrupted by a small group of Carlos Eleta's followers and people who insisted in saying that Eleta should have access to the microphones. In addition, Carlos Eleta himself said that his removal as top leader of the party was illegal, rigged, and irrelevant. [passage omitted]

Recognized, Supported By PRD

PA022110 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 87 p 22-a

[By Zoila Rodriguez Jovane]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) expressed its recognition and total support for the new Labor Party (PALA) National Executive Committee's political struggle, during a meeting held yesterday afternoon.

During the luncheon for the new PALA national executive committee and the top PRD leaders, the new PALA President Justo Fidel Palacios told LA PRENSA that he will present as soon as possible the corresponding documents to the Electoral Tribunal to register the recently appointed national executive committee.

The PALA Secretary General Ramon Sieiro and its Under Secretary Jack Cardoze reiterated that their posts are at the disposition of the national executive commission.

Referring to the current division in the PALA, PRD President Romulo Escobar Bethancourt said that "in fact, all parties experience such a crisis during a process of dynamic organization."

The PRD president said that any steps taken by the PALA's executive committee will contribute to strengthen and consolidate the National Democratic Unity (UNADE).

Regarding the internal disputes in the UNADE, the PRD president admitted that they exist. He clarified that this does not mean the weakening of the organization, on the contrary, they seek to strengthen his party's unity.

BELIZEGOVERNMENT HOSTS CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE

FL030126 Bridgetown CANA in English 2310 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Caye Chapel, Belize, April 2, CANA -- The drug problem in the Caribbean has changed dramatically and alarmingly and there is an urgent need to address it, according to the deputy secretary-general of the Caribbean Community, Louis Wiltshire. It can no longer be kept on the back burner, Wiltshire said. He was speaking during the first Caribbean conference on drug abuse reduction which concludes here today. He said that the drug problem is an issue that is not likely to be solved overnight, but that we need to give concentrated attention to this problem, despite constraints, which all our countries (of the Caribbean) suffer from, including inadequate resources and a wide range of demands on these resources.

Wiltshire told the conference that the Caribbean Community has a mandate for action in dealing with the region's drug problem with the financial assistance of the United Nations fund for drug abuse control.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Belize Ministry of Home Affairs. It is dealing with a number of issues related to the growing drug problem in the region. The conference is also formulating programmes to combat drug abuse at the national and regional levels.

A conference document says that the states and territories of the Caribbean region are confronting a growing crisis of major proportion. The document reports that almost everywhere, the use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin and other dangerous drugs has reached unprecedented levels and that the lives of more and more people are being damaged or destroyed by drugs. The document also states that this problem is spreading beyond these individual tragedies with waves of social, economic and even political disruption which affect everyone in the region.

Duke Pollard of the Caribbean Community Secretariat and who is also the co-ordinator of the Caricom regional programme on drug abuse, abatement and control, has said that the drug problem is poised to become a serious problem in many developing countries. He has said that the most problematic substances in the region are alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, cocaine and some psychotropic substances.

At this week's conference, the representatives from twenty two countries of the English, Spanish and French Caribbean outlined the drug problem their countries confront.

In the Belize case, a survey which was conducted here last year by an organization known as Parent Resource Institute for Drug Education -- Belize revealed that there is an increasing number of teenagers who take illegal drugs. The survey which included 13,000 students also revealed that one-third of senior high school students report moderate-to-heavy use of alcohol and that there is an increasing number using marijuana and other drugs such as valium and cocaine. The survey also indicated that most of the more than 350 patients who attend mental health clinics here have serious drug problems.

Other data in the survey of 1986 indicate that while in 1983 the police confiscated and destroyed 6.2 million pounds of marijuana, in 1985 this figure rose to more than five million pounds. It has however been estimated that this was only 85 percent of the crop for any given year, the survey revealed.

COSTA RICADELEGATION TO PRESENT PEACE PLAN TO NICARAGUANS

PA021928 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] San Jose, 1 Apr (AFP) -- A Costa Rican Government delegation will travel to Managua on Tuesday to discuss Costa Rica's Central American peace plan with Nicaraguan Government representatives, it was officially reported today.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal said the delegation includes former Government Minister Enrique Obregon; Ambassador-designate to Nicaragua Farid Ayales; and psychologist Abel Pacheco, who is also a writer and businessman. He reported that "the delegation will conduct 2 days of high-level meetings with Nicaraguan authorities to discuss the Costa Rican peace initiative, which promotes regional democratization." He pointed out that Obregon and Pacheco have "personal ties with Nicaraguan leaders, with whom they are arranging meetings."

Obregon, who served as minister from 1984 to 1986, was the defense attorney for FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca Amador, who died in 1976, and for current Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, when the two were arrested along with other Sandinist guerrillas in Costa Rica in 1976.

Pacheco, who is a member of the Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC) and a radio and television announcer, has maintained a "close relationship" with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado "since the time he lived in Costa Rica," before the ouster of the Somoquist dictatorship in 1979, Madrigal reported.

ARIAS APPOINTS NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT

PA022228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] San Jose, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Espinach, 42-year-old economist and lawyer, will today replace Eduardo Lizano as Central Bank executive president.

Lizano resigned to work as a professor and economist and soon will be leaving for Europe to give a series of lectures at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, where he obtained his doctorate in economic sciences. Espinach was until yesterday a member of the Central Bank Board of Directors.

President Oscar Arias took into consideration the professional qualities of the new official and announced that with his appointment "there will be continuity in the monetary and exchange [cambiaciones] policies with the IMF for the signing of an agreement that can support the economic policy of the country and open the doors to a foreign debt renegotiation according to Costa Rican realities."

Arias stressed Espinach's responsibility in the upcoming talks with the World Bank in search for a structural adjustment agreement that will allow Costa Rica to make progress in its economic policy.

EL SALVADORPRESIDENT, DEFENSE MINISTER ON GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA021353 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1207 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] President Duarte has carried out an inspection visit to the 4th Infantry Brigade, which is headquartered in El Paraiso, Chalatenango. The brigade was attacked at dawn Tuesday by FMLN extremists.

Duarte expressed his solidarity with the chiefs, officers, and troops of that military base and urged them to continue fighting to preserve democracy and the highest human values. He also expressed dismay over the soldiers killed defending the 4th Brigade. Duarte pointed out that this was a cunning attack by the enemies of democracy, who do not want to understand that our country desires peace and progress.

Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has said the Armed Forces are fighting to defend democracy and a government that emerged as an expression of the popular will. The most important thing about receiving a blow is knowing how to take it; knowing how to regroup and strike back with greater strength. Our feelings for our campaneros who were killed in a cowardly fashion and for the others who were wounded will be another reason for us to improve our fighting skill and make us more professional. This will also help us appreciate sacrifices made by our soldiers in this battle, the military leader added. He reaffirmed that we know there is no way to face a treacherous mortar attack, as occurred at this brigade and in other garrisons. It is evident such actions will force us to beef up security to reduce these kinds of actions, which cannot be prevented; this was not the first attack, and we do not expect it to be the last, he said.

We will continue to fight with renewed strength to defend this country and guarantee the right to live in peace for all Salvadorans. Remember we are fighting to defend democracy and a government that emerged from the will of the people. That makes our fighting and sacrifices sacred; therefore, we will continue to move forward, Gen Vides Casanova added.

COMMISSION MEMBER ANNOUNCES NEW FMLN OPERATIONS

PA022153 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1251 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (DPA) -- The FMLN announced in Paris today that new large-scale operations will take place within the next few days against the Salvadoran Army.

Salvador Samayoa, member of the Salvadoran guerrillas' political-diplomatic commission, said today during a telephone interview with DPA that "all military actions will be further intensified. One week before the attack on the El Paraiso garrison (Chalatenango Department) the FMLN inflicted 200 casualties on the Army in several ambushes," he added.

Samayoa, who has been invited to attend the French Socialist Party Congress, said "after this and other actions, there should be more possibilities to reinstate the dialogue" with the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte. "This should make it quite clear (to the members of the Salvadoran Government) they have no possibilities of winning this war, not even of weakening the FMLN, Samayoa said. [No closing quotation marks as received]

The FMLN insisted that during the attack on the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison, in El Paraíso, Chalatenango Department, they inflicted at least 700 casualties on the Salvadoran Army. Samayoa noted that "there were no Duarteist soldiers taken captive, much less massive numbers of captives." "There will be more blows of this nature, which should make clear there will be no political or military weakening of the FMLN. If there is a solution in El Salvador it will not be military -- in the sense that the Army can triumph. It must be through dialogue," said the guerrilla representative.

Samayoa described the beginning of new military campaign that encompasses, in addition to the attack on the El Paraíso garrison, operations against the remaining units of Cayahuanca Battalion (which was not in the El Paraíso garrison) at Tejutla, against two sections of the Military Detachment No 5 at La Campana Hill, and against a unit of the National Guard's "15 September" Battalion.

Regarding the dialogue with the FMLN, Samayoa said "the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte will utilize dialogue for political demagoguery (in the last 6 months of this year) during the campaign for the Legislative Assembly elections in March 1988." "It is advantageous for the FMLN if Duarte adopts a serious position regarding dialogue," said Samayoa. "If he is going to talk about dialogue merely for demagogic electoral purposes we are not going to play that game," Samayoa added. "We are not placing conditions on holding the dialogue," said Samayoa. "We just want to make sure the government is serious about continuing it. We believe the dialogue should be among Salvadorans, facing the people and inside the country." "If we have adopted a more flexible position it is not for the government to use as an argument or any easy excuse. Therefore, we are not making this a firm position. We have had preparatory meetings in August and September in Mexico and in Panama respectively. Moreover, this flexibility be continued on some other occasion," concluded Samayoa.

The FMLN leader said he did not have his own figures on the casualties inflicted on the Army during the guerrilla attack on the El Paraíso garrison.

GUATEMALA

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES CONTRA TRAINING SCHOOL

PA022051 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Editorial: "Will the Bay of Pigs Incident Repeat Itself?"]

[Text] This is not an invitation. It is based on information supplied by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] currently struggling beyond its borders to topple the Sandinist Government headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Through a widely distributed document, UNO reported that the resistance movement's cadres training school has been established in Guatemala. The school's main role will be training military personnel who will join the groups struggling against the government in Nicaragua through the so-called contras, who represent the resistance movement.

We would not mind that struggle. However, in one way or another it affects the entire area and maintains in the hearts of all Central Americans the fear of a generalized war that would make us the Vietnam of 1987 as well as the theater of military operations of the extracontinental superpowers.

In addition, the Christian Democratic government's policy of active neutrality is at stake. As if that were not enough, our sovereignty has also been endangered by making our soil the training area for the self-styled Nicaraguan resistance.

Guatemala has already suffered the effects of international isolation for lending its territory to prepare for invasions such as the Bay of Pigs, Cuba. On that occasion it was through the famous Helvecia Farm.

Now, when are talking about democracy, an attitude of tolerance by the government would jeopardize every aspect of our neutrality. Guatemala cannot become anyone's area of operations. Although other Central American countries and their governments have accepted that description, it would be very different for the [Guatemalan] Christian Democratic Government to remove the stain of accepting that description.

The UNO's official announcement included the names of individuals in charge of the training. These individuals are professionals who work and live freely in Guatemala. It is urgent that the government, through the Foreign Ministry, warn those individuals that they are allowed to live and work in our homeland, but never to prepare invasions and to overthrow governments that President Cerezo has even invited to coexist and which he also visits within the norms of international protocol.

We should not play a game of cat and mouse. The government must firmly say no to that famous school, which in the long run will only serve to prepare an armed invasion against Nicaragua from Guatemala.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA030115 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government today denied that the recent creation in Guatemala of an anti-Sandinist political training school has negatively affected its "active neutrality" policy.

The center began functioning around the middle of March under the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO). It is being directed by a professor from a Guatemalan private university.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez said the school "reportedly is not preparing fighters but political and ideologic cadres for the Nicaraguan political resistance."

Alfonso Cabrera, minister of special affairs of the presidency, said yesterday "the functioning of the contra school will be investigated" because it has military ties. "It could endanger the government's active neutrality policy."

TWO ARMY COLONELS PROMOTED TO RANK OF GENERAL

PA021959 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0157 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- As of today, Guatemala has four generals in active service. Two Army colonels were promoted today, the first promotion during the administration of Vinicio Cerezo, who became president 15 months ago.

Colonel Roberto Letona, Armed Forces chief of information, said President Cerezo approved today the promotions of Colonels Juan Francisco Callejas and Luis Diaz Munoz to the rank of general.

Callejas received his insignias in the office of General Cesar Augusto Caceres Rojas, chief of general staff for defense, who must retire in June. Callejas is deputy chief of staff for defense.

His superior officer, Gen Caceres, was mentioned by the Lisbon newspaper EXPRESSO as having signed one of the documents for the purchase of weapons delivered to the contras. The Guatemalan Army denied this.

Col Diaz Munoz was promoted to general at his command at the Justo Rufino Barrios general headquarters, east of Guatemala City.

The fourth general of the Guatemalan Army in active service is Defense Minister General Hector Alejandro.

HONDURASARMY REQUESTS U.S. EVIDENCE ON CORRUPTION CHARGES

PA021605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1350 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Army today asked the Foreign Ministry to request Honduras' ambassador to the United States to obtain evidence of corruption by Honduran officers, evidence the U.S. media claims to have.

Honduran officers have been charged by the U.S. media with participating in operations to supply the Nicaraguan "contras" with weapons in exchange for large commissions. Several ranking Honduran officers have been mentioned as mediators in the transfer of funds from Iran to the "contras" following the sale of U.S. arms to that country.

The U.S. media has even cited comments by General Walter Lopez Reyes, retired, former commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, to the effect that the CIA has infiltrated the Honduran Army and police commands. Lopez Reyes has denied such reports and has refuted reports by U.S. television's CBS News to which he made statements that were widely publicized in Honduras.

Colonel Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, public relations director of the Honduran Armed Forces, said: "We hope our ambassador in Washington will fulfill this mission, which is mainly intended to open a thorough investigation of the matter." He added that if the High Command is supplied with the names of officers charged with corruption, and such charges are confirmed, "legal action will be taken against them and they will be punished."

Suarez Benavides believes Walter Lopez' statements to CBS "have been misinterpreted because of their vagueness," noting that although Gen Lopez is retired, he is still a member of the active reserve forces and should therefore be cautious in his statements.

Suarez Benavides said the U.S. press is trying to discredit the Reagan administration and its allied at any cost and takes advantage of any statement or situation that serves that purpose, even if it harms third parties or respectable institutions.

GENERAL LOPEZ ON ARMED FORCES-CONTRA LINKS

PA022323 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1608 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Opening statements by General Walter Lopez Reyes, retired, former commander in chief of the Armed Forces, at a news conference with Honduran and foreign reporters at Lopez Reyes' home; date not given; recorded -- monitored in progress]

[Text] ...the intention of protecting Honduran national interests. I never sought to hurt any Honduran citizen or the institution I belonged to and which I presently belong to as an active reserve.

I want to tell you that the situation we went through in Honduras some 5 or 6 years ago has always been a very sensitive topic. I think that on many occasions the various characters who have led Honduras' foreign policy have given the causes, reasons, and motivations why [words indistinct] with the various characteristics that involve the geopolitical Central American situation.

I also realize that all the negative impacts that fall upon Honduras are caused by the domestic policy of the two U.S. political parties: the Republican and the Democratic Parties. It is a policy of trying to attain power, and our country is affected by it. The parties' fights affect everything that has been carried out covertly or confidentially. I say this because the project of the counterrevolution was at first described as a covert project, but it was carried out in a way we were not aware of and which surprised us, because the U.S. media had the news before the Honduran media. That made us think about loyalty that should exist between friends.

At present the situation is even more delicate. We think the position adopted by the United States, which is certainly its own business, has negatively affected our country. We are aware of the efforts the president, the Congress, the Armed Forces, and several Honduran citizens have made to distort much of the news that appears in the United States. This time I [word indistinct] with the sole intention of again defending Honduran national interests.

Sometimes we ignore the way the United States provides the news that originates there to other media or the way they [not further identified] interpret them. It is true that one makes statements in English, because one has some knowledge of the language, but the way the media interprets one's statements could sometimes be personally harmful and could affect the country.

When Honduras' political or military position is mentioned the Honduran Foreign Ministry has said the country's foreign policy is established by the Honduran president, but because there is freedom of expression here, many citizens have made statements to protect those interests that only concern Honduras. We should definitely adopt another position to prevent scandalous situations that are known at a domestic and international level. These scandals confuse and mislead local and foreign public opinion.

Commissions are created in the United States to investigate scandals that occur at home or abroad. I have followed various U.S. television news programs' reportage on this. The commissions give opinions but never reveal the names of the people involved in the scandals. Only U.S. Government officials' names are revealed. Foreigners are linked to the problem indirectly. For example, various news reports issued today -- one of which was published by a Honduran newspaper and read over a local radio station this morning -- cite a TIME magazine article involving Honduran Armed Forces members, whose names are not disclosed.

During a recent news conference at the U.S. Embassy, it was said the U.S. presence in Honduras responds to strategic, not humanitarian, interests. These are remarks that hurt our national pride. This is why I have often attempted to defend my country's interests. I am not retracting what I said. I only wish to point out an important fact which negatively affects the Armed Forces and me.

During my interview with CBS, I was asked whether there were cases of bribery in Honduras. I answered with a remark from which various things could be inferred. However, when I was asked whether Armed Forces members were involved in the bribery I answered: I do not know; anything (?is possible). I want to make this clear. Reporters seek this kind of news to serve those interested in it. In this case, the news is of interest to the United States, which is attempting to unravel the Iran-contra problem. The United States is attempting to trace funds. The various commissions and reports have at no time revealed names. I limited myself to repeating what I had seen and heard on U.S. television.

When I discussed the bribery case and scandals in Honduras, I was referring to the scandal that broke out at the Hermano Pedro supermarket. I do not believe it is necessary to go over that again. The domestic and international public knows which civilians and perhaps which military men were involved in that case. The Armed Forces dealt with the problem because it was their responsibility. They made the decision they deemed best, issued a bulletin, and -- I believe -- an investigation was conducted. I do not know if that investigation was made public. However, the matter was the exclusive concern of the Armed Forces.

Going on to a second aspect of the problem, I never said, as Deputy Mario Rivera Lopez has claimed, the Armed Forces chiefs and commanders were involved in cases of bribery or in the contra arms sale scandal. Those who watched the news yesterday saw that I did not refer to Armed Forces members. When I was asked whether officers were involved I said that certain... [change thought] I may have worded it wrongly. However, I said I did not know anything about this or about whether they were involved.

I want to call attention to another situation I believe is being used against me. Mr Rivera Lopez asked whether I objected to an investigation of [former President] Roberto Suazo Cordova. This investigation may be conducted by an administrative probe or [words indistinct]. I have expressed no objection to such an investigation. I said any government official can be subject to investigation, but the investigation should not be spurred by desires of political vengeance. As it is there is enough division. We are in a difficult situation; Honduras is facing problems that only the Hondurans can resolve. I am not a government authority; I do not work for the public sector, therefore I cannot oppose an investigation. I ask only for moderation, caution, and harmony. The law prescribes how [words indistinct] and with whom this is done. My position is that I do not object to investigations of any Honduran citizen that are intended to confirm his or her innocence or guilt, so long as these investigations are conducted with civility and in accordance with the law.

I repeat: I have not accused any military chief or Armed Forces member.

NICARAGUA

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA020432 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez yesterday reasserted the FSLN's willingness to hold a bilateral or multilateral dialogue with all the parties represented in the parliament and to discuss current political problems. "There is a constructive willingness to exchange viewpoints, not to create obstacles or use blackmail. The dialogue could even be based on a realistic agenda with all the organizations represented in parliament," Nunez asserted. He stated the meetings could continue during the upcoming Interparliamentary Union meeting, which will be held late in April.

Nunez warned that the FSLN will not tolerate positions aimed at sabotaging this type of dialogue, or "an attitude that only wants to see what it can get out of the FSLN, or the attitude of those who trust that U.S. intervention will give them back power." "We are willing to talk about political problems as long as a constructive attitude prevails," he asserted to the reporters. He also told them that conservative politician Felix Pedro Espinoza could possibly depart for Venezuela in the next few days. Espinoza sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy to avoid a 5-year prison sentence. He was charged with destroying property in Esteli Department.

Asked about political participation in the upcoming municipal elections, the National Assembly president said no date has been set for the elections, but all the legally registered parties -- including minority parties like the PUCA [Central American Unionist Party] and the PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] -- may participate.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON COFFEE MEETING

PA222204 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Everything is ready for a meeting in Managua to discuss coffee quotas. The presence of delegations from governments and coffee growers associations of Mexico, Brazil, and Central America makes it possible for us to predict there will be unanimous agreements tomorrow, March 23, during a meeting to discuss reestablishing coffee quotas.

Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Dr Alejandro Martinez Cuenca was optimistic about the possible results of this meeting, which will be held at the Foreign Ministry in Managua beginning at 1000. As of last night, the arrival of Colombian delegate Jorge Cardenas had not been confirmed. It is very unlikely he will attend this meeting. Central America has its own problems, but there are points of coincidence. We believe a dialogue with Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico will incorporate the criterion of solidarity. Justice must be served in the distribution of quotas, Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca added.

In explaining the impact and the situation brought about by low coffee prices, Dr Martinez Cuenca said that lower coffee prices do not suit coffee-consuming countries well because there will come a time when the world coffee industry will no longer produce surpluses. If coffee prices drop to the extent that production becomes profitable to Latin American and African countries, world coffee production would drop, Dr Cuenca said. [sentence as heard]

Dr Cuenca said our country managed to sell 50 percent of its coffee harvest at an average price of \$196 per quintal; another portion was sold at favorable prices to Arab and socialist countries. Dr Cuenca also said the U.S. Government is endangering U.S. banks. In questioning the U.S. Government's attitude during the most recent meeting of the Executive Council of the International Coffee Organization, OIC, in London, he said in addition to not helping promote a meeting of producers, Washington assumed an attitude of contempt toward negotiations.

Martinez Cuenca added that the United States showed it does not have the political willingness to continue supporting the basic products agreements, which includes coffee, although the U.S. people are the largest coffee consumers. What took place in London was a North-South confrontation in which the United States assumed a passive role. They aim to establish a system free of market intervention, while knowing well that intervention also affects them. Most coffee-producing countries are indebted to U.S. banks. If their ability to pay is reduced, the stability of U.S. banks will be endangered, Minister Martinez Cuenca said.

Commenting on the Nicaraguan proposal during the upcoming meeting with representatives of the governments of Brazil, Mexico, and Central America, the Nicaraguan foreign trade minister pointed out that the most important thing is to clarify the position of the countries on the coffee quota system. The Nicaraguan minister said there are hopes that the following minimum agreements will be reached. [Begin Martinez recording] Comrades, first, we believe the most important thing is to clarify the position of each country on the quota system. Second, once this analysis is completed, we must jointly analyze the outlook both with and without quotas with countries outside the area that have agreed to participate in this meeting.

We believe some specific proposals can be made and that possible concessions may be made at the meeting of Central American countries, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, with a clearly defined attitude, so that meeting may lead to an even broader meeting of producing countries. The countries would then be asked for their share of cooperation, understanding, and sacrifice to achieve what was not possible in London.

This is the first step. We believe the clarification of positions is a great step forward in seeking an agreement. I hope there are possibilities of reaching an agreement. All producing countries -- from Latin America, Asia, and Africa -- must follow this line, which we hope will guide the closed meetings we will hold in Managua. [end recording]

As for the suit filed by Nicaragua at the GATT meetings against the U.S. trade embargo, Dr Martinez Cuenca said the lawsuit at that organization is still active and we must find a way to compensate Nicaragua. [Begin recording] [Martinez] We have continued consultations within the framework of the recently held GATT council meeting. We agreed to bring this agenda issue to the upcoming April meeting. We have continued holding consultations and have received various proposals we are currently analyzing. Therefore, we cannot comment on them now. I think what is important is that the illegality of the U.S. Government's action in imposing the embargo is obvious. We must seek a way to compensate Nicaragua or to reestablish trade with the United States. At this time I cannot give details about a lengthy negotiations process taking place in Switzerland.

[Reporter] What coercive power does the GATT have? What does Nicaragua expect from that [word indistinct]?

[Martinez] The GATT has no coercive power. It is a forum where all countries that respect international economic order are committed to continue respecting the rules of international trade. The moral aspect is its strength. It is a forum where we all have acquired commitments; those commitments must be fulfilled.

There is a mechanism for resorting to special clauses at times, but the U.S. case does not fall within those special clauses; therefore, we believe the moral strength of the GATT within the framework of the relationships among developing and developed countries will have to push the Nicaraguan proposal forward more vigorously.

[Reporter] What have been the economic effects of the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua?

[Martinez] Last year alone, the effect was more than \$600 million. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIFTH UJC CONGRESS

Castro Exchange

FLO22115 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1152 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Conversation between Cuban President Fidel Castro and Sancti Spiritus delegate Ramon Balmaceda at 1 April session of the Fifth Congress of the Union of Young Communists, UJC, in Havana's Palace of Conventions -- recorded]

[Text] [Balmaceda] I am Ramon Balmaceda from the Sancti Spiritus delegation. We are also going to refer to the seniority problem. We wanted to discuss this because another study should be made on the seniority process. We are not contradicting what the comrade secretary of the trade union [no further identification provided] said, but we are saying that it is also an obstacle to youth development and it is also an obstacle to the enterprises themselves on some occasions.

We know of unqualified workers who have been working for years, and those years of service give them the right over a youth to claim and keep a job, which should be occupied by a youth, who can resolve the problems there. In reality, the evaluations are not good enough to defend these positions and this has been made very clear. There are clear examples in the agricultural-livestock enterprises. There are important positions held by people who are 50, 45 and who have been doing shoddy work their entire lives but defend their positions with the argument that they have been working 20 years [words indistinct] in the company.

A young, capable comrade may not be able to claim a job. Why? Because that other person has 20 years of service. He is not submitted to an evaluation. No, his position is unquestionable. The job is claimed by that person who has 25 years of service so the young man does not have a chance to get that job. This is how it becomes an obstacle.

Now, of course, there is another situation, which we also want to bring to the attention of the trade union. In the case of the agricultural-livestock enterprises in our province, we think that the problem of seniority, the seniority problem in the agricultural-livestock enterprises in our province -- we have attended many trade union assemblies even though we are not trade union leaders, we have represented the UJC at at these meetings -- the seniority problem is also a contradiction in claiming a job and the contradictions are created by the workers themselves in seeking a position. There are cases of typists who claim a job... [changes thought] We have a comrade typist with 20 years of service who played an important role in 1960-61 but still makes spelling errors from top to bottom, and who produces work that has no quality whatsoever. Then another typist arrives, who works well and who produces so many words a minute and who turns out very good work. But, no way, Petra has 20 years of service and nothing can get her out of there. That is the thing... [interrupted by applause]

[Castro, interrupting] One thing, what are you going to do with Petra? [audience laughs]

[Balmaceda] What? Well we...

[Castro, interrupting] What is going to happen to Petra? Let's see.

[Balmaceda] Ok, I don't...

[Castro, interrupting] You can teach her to milk cows. [Balmaceda laughs at Castro's remarks] How would you address the problem?

[Balmaceda] Look, Commander, I would not remove Petra from her job. [audience laughs] What would I do? I do not want her to retire either because I have great respect for the elderly and I would like to continue working when I am old because I like to work. In that case, Petra should hold a position in accordance with the evaluation I do of her. She should occupy a job for which she is qualified. I gave you an example...

[Castro, interrupting] Now we must be careful that the press does not publish everything you have said in this congress. [laughter]

[Balmaceda, interrupting] No, no, no.

[Castro] Because she can't spell; she is over there doing I don't know what; she is I don't know how many thousands of years old. [Castro, audience laugh] Petra is a goner in this congress.

[Balmaceda] No, Petra is a character...

[Castro, interrupting] Ah, you invented her.

[Balmaceda] Petra is a person I invented. I don't know Petra.

[Castro] Ah, ok, that's good. [applause, laughter] This is good. The example is good because you were telling me of Petra and [words indistinct].

[Balmaceda] We (?were proud that) we were able to speak to Education Minister Jose Ramon. At that moment, I felt like a student again because what he said about the possibility of training a competent specialist, who can go to an enterprise and solve the problems we need to solve, would take care of a big problem. We are optimistic about this and we will convey this message clearly. Now, Commander, what I want is our part, the Young Communists [words indistinct] because on many occasions in the Sancti Spiritus agricultural-livestock enterprises [words indistinct] Joaguin Bernal, first secretary of the Sancti Spiritus Province, told us very optimistically that we are at a standstill in the cattle industry and we have to develop it, and this is up to the youth. Commander, the technical part is now the fundamental part.

For example, we have... [changes thought] In the province we only have two dairies, which have technical chiefs and I would like to tell you that I don't like it but, since the comrades asked me, I was given the responsibility 2 weeks ago for a livestock enterprise in Yaguajay, the Venegas Enterprise. [applause]

[Castro] What did you study?

[Balmaceda] Veterinary medicine.

[Castro] Hmm. [laughter from the audience, Castro] That is a broad specialty

[Balmaceda] Yes it is a wide field... [laughter]

[Castro, interrupting] Yes, it really is...

[Balmaceda, interrupting] And it is very old. It is not a new specialty, either.

[Castro] Of course. And they have made you administrator of the enterprise.

[Balmaceda] I have been made administrator of the enterprise.

[Castro] That's good. How are you going to explain free hiring? [Castro, crowd laughs]

[Balmaceda, laughing] Look. I have only been there 15 days and I haven't had time to think about free hiring, because we have such big problems...

[Castro, interrupting] Is that where you have Petra? [crowd laughs]

[Balmaceda, laughing] I have her.

[Castro, laughing] Your own enterprise. She's there, isn't she?

[Balmaceda] Look, I can talk about a Petra in (Cebaser) too. I'm from the south and now live in the north, Commander.

[Castro] So you have two Petras: one in the north and another in the south.

[Balmaceda] What? Yes. [crowd laughs] There are Petras everywhere.

[Castro] Well, you were talking with such affection of Petra, you said you were crazy about her. [crowd laughter, applause] So, what is the name of the enterprise?

[Balmaceda] Venegas Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise in Yaguajay municipality.

[Castro] Yaguajay.

[Balmaceda] Yes. It is 753 caballerias in area. It has...

[Castro, interrupting] How many head of cattle? how many dairies?

[Balmaceda] It has 21,198 head. It is way above...

[Castro, interrupting] Meat or milk?

[Balmaceda] Milk. There is so much crowding...

[Castro, interrupting] How many dairies?

[Balmaceda] We have 33 traditional dairies.

[Castro] How much milk a day?

[Balmaceda] We are producing 11,673 liters at the most.

[Castro] You must be unprofitable, because ...

[Balmaceda, interrupting] Completely unprofitable. The figure is 3.2 to 3.5, tops.
[crowd laughs, applauds]

[Castro, laughing] Of course. You have been taken to undeveloped cattle country. You have to develop the place.

[Balmaceda] We are going to face (?the problem).

[Castro] How many workers do you have?

[Balmaceda] At this time, the figure with the tabulation centers is 1,030 or 1,040 workers. That is the figure.

[Castro] What about without the tabulation centers? Those centers had to be set up to save the cattle.

[Balmaceda] Right. Without the tabulation centers, the figure is 900.

[Castro] You are producing about 12 liters of milk per man.

[Balmaceda] And keeping a staff in the traditional dairies averaging 3 to 1, because they are traditional and they require...

[Castro] How many full staffs in Yaguajay?

[Balmaceda] What's that?

[Castro] What's a full staff in Yaguajay?

[Balmaceda] Well, a full staff for dairies there means that if they have six milkers, they must have six even if they are producing 100 liters of milk.

[Castro] Six milkers and six what?

[Balmaceda] Six milkers even if they are producing 100 liters of milk; I have to keep them on the payroll because that is the requirement.

[Castro] Is it mechanical milking?

[Balmaceda] Milking is done with machines.

[Castro] You have six men per dairy.

[Balmaceda] Six men per dairy.

[Castro] Then you have 120 in the dairies along and about 750 elsewhere.

[Balmaceda] Yes.

[Castro] What do the others do? How many do you have in the office?

[Balmaceda] Well, I would like to say that this is not only in the Venegas office. This happens in almost all enterprises.

[Castro] Everywhere, yes.

[Balmaceda] In the office, you can load up a truck and send them to hack away and clean up the hills. That is really something! [applause; Castro laughs, claps his hands, and turns to person sitting next to him and asks: "What is his name?"]

[Castro] Hey, Balmaceda, my fear is that they sent you not to promote you but to punish you. [crowd laughs]

Maybe you were too critical and someone decided to send you there so you would shut up. [Castro, crowd laughs]

[Balmaceda, laughing] Look, Commander. In this case, Comrade Risquet knows about this because he often visited the place where I was. However, because of the province's need, the provincial party had discussed the situation. The situation at the Venegas Enterprise was critical. The Young Communists were asked for support at the provincial assembly. Months before, as part of the cadre policy, Victor, the comrade who is in charge of the agricultural-livestock department, had brought this up, the willingness of young technicians to take positions of responsibility because the Sancti Spiritus enterprises were headed by comrades without any formal training. Sometimes the management was poor. They did not even know very much about economy, I am just learning now. I am like that comrade...

[Castro, interrupting] Remember there is a surplus of about 10,000 around here.

[Balmaceda] Where?

[Castro, laughing] Economics graduates, from the schools of economy.

[Balmaceda] Well, I want to tell you that I have to study trade union issues because otherwise I will be facing very hard problems.

[Castro] You did not have problems with seniority?

[Balmaceda] No, no, not at all. Commander, I wanted to tell you, since we are talking about the employment of technicians, we in the enterprise have only four agricultural-livestock engineers. We have six veterinarians. None of those professionals is a section head. The heads of the five sections of the enterprise are comrades who founded the enterprise in the sixties. If you discuss an economic problem with them, a production problem, a wage problem, they know nothing. And we are facing...

[Castro, interrupting] In that specific case, those positions, those section chiefs, I don't know what they are called...

[Balmaceda, interrupting] They are not in the seniority scheme.

[Castro] Are they included in the seniority program?

[Balmaceda] No, not those. They are the ones we have to revolutionize. But not in a brusque manner. We are going to prepare ourselves gradually.

So, the situation, Commander, is that the enterprise's growth is going to create its own food basis. We have only 7.7 caballerias under irrigation at present. We cannot cut them to provide feed for the animals. They are poorly tended; no application has been made of agricultural technology. Pasture lands are unfenced. Privately-owned animals come over to feed. They live off it and make it through the drought. Spring comes around again and nothing done! That is what I was able to observe when I got there. I found that I came from an area where grass is now plentiful and I found myself in a rather difficult situation. I would also like to tell you that, concerning technical work, there were 10 agricultural-livestock engineers in that enterprise. Of the 10, 4 remained because technicians did not receive proper attention. The house where they lived had been closed down. As part of the work being done with the technicians, we took the measure -- that took only a few days, that really was a quick resolution -- to open the house and fix it up. This is also for the trade union's information: there was a guest house on a hill and I turned it into a house for the workers, Commander, because it had no recreational use. And there are very good good workers. That guest house I turned into a workers house so they can hold events for outstanding collectives and workers. We are getting the support of the trade union. [applause]

[Castro] What did he say his name was? [someone whispers "Balmaceda"] Hey, Balmaceda.

[Balmaceda] Yes, sir.

[Castro] Who visited that unproductive latifundia? [crowd laughs] that unprofitable estate?

[Balmaceda] Well, Commander, the thing is that the Venegas Enterprise was doing well until the big drought came along. They never had low production because the rains always came, but they did not lay the groundwork for these hard dry years. When the drought came, it lay bare what Venegas really was. That is my opinion.

[Castro] What are your irrigation sources?

[Balmaceda] Well, the Jatibonico del Norte River runs through the enterprise. We have the resources.

[Castro] But you have no dams.

[Balmaceda] We have microdams from the Caonao tubers plan.

[Castro] Hmm.

[Balmaceda] The Caonao Valley in Yaguajay. Commander, the enterprise had very good fodder land in that area. As a result of the growth of the tubers plan, it lost part of the fodder land.

[Castro] Were irrigated lands from the enterprise transferred too...

[Balmaceda, interrupting] Yes, yes, that.

[Castro] How about fertilizers?

[Balmaceda] Well, right now, Commander, we received the amount of fertilizers assigned for this quarter.

[Castro] How many tons?

[Balmaceda] The figure in tons? I don't know the exact figure.

[Castro] I got you.

[Balmaceda] What?

[Castro] I got you.

[Balmaceda] You got me. [crowd laughs]

[Castro] Imagine. [someone in background says: "He was tougher than a bull"] If your problem is that you have to feed the cattle, that you have a food deficit, if you suddenly lost the irrigated lands, your most valuable resource today is fertilization. That is the only thing you have immediately at hand that could bring you 50 or 100 percent [words indistinct].

Castro Speaks on Sugar

FL0911747 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish at 1652 GMT on 1 April carries coverage of the opening session of the Fifth Congress of the Union of Young Communists, UJC, from Havana's Palace of Conventions.

Announcer Maribel Puerto reports that the first topics discussed were sugar industry problems and the youth's concerns with eliminating the obstacles to the total success of the Cuban economy. The camera then cuts to three unidentified delegates who address youth problems in the sugar centers. One of the delegates states that the workers have to be told what their jobs are and many times they are left without any guidance and with no knowledge as to why their job is important. As a result, says the delegate, "he leaves. It is easier to be in the street. There is no political work".

After the delegates' speeches, says the announcer, Cuban President Fidel Castro spoke. The camera then shows Castro speaking from his seat at the dais saying:

"Everything stated by the delegates are distinct circumstances, distinct problems. We need to study them in depth to find the causes. I think that we must also suggest ideas as to what to do and how it should be carried out. Some ideas have been suggested here but I wanted to ask if there was an administrator from a sugar center among the delegates. However, I realized there wasn't because, generally, sugar center administrators are not the comrade members of the youth organization. We need people who can explain these problems to us and tell us what is being done.

"If there are any ideas in the Venezuela sugar center to create a cleaning center, which I understand exists in other centers... [changes thought]. I think the Urbano Noris center has one of these, which does the weeding, eliminates straw. If there is a solution, if this has been considered, with the various policies that are available ... [does not finish sentence].

"The comrade very respectfully said that the researchers surely knew what they were doing. I say that the researchers truly knew nothing about what they were doing. It is true.

There was carelessness in cane varieties, loss of time, bureaucracy. Sugar centers wasted time for several years. I believe this is now different." This is the extent of Castro's remarks.

The announcer concludes the report at 1657 GMT.

Congress Opens

FL011509 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1432 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] With the attendance of our Commander in Chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Fifth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] is under way at the Palace of Conventions. Some 1,500 delegates and 300 guests are participating in the congress. Following the simple opening ceremony, during which letters from pioneers and youths were read concerning their feelings about the revolution and their shining future, with musical background provided by Jose Maria Vitier and Silvio Rodriguez, Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the UJC, delivered a speech. Robaina noted the importance of the process included with this congress and issued a call for an analysis of the UJC's work and plans so they may meet the demands of our times.

Robaina was followed by Israel Lima, first secretary of the UJC in the municipality of Venezuela, Ciego de Avila Province. He referred to problems affecting the sugar harvest, lack of training for the labor force, and losses in the sugarcane crop. Lima pointed out that young people are leaving the sugar industry because they do not receive correct treatment as workers. Lima also spoke about the problems caused by straight lifting [tiro directo] which makes canecutting less profitable because of the quantity of extraneous material delivered to the sugar mill. He noted that the Academy of Sciences should ascertain the quality of the sugarcane before introducing it into production. Lima discussed the problems raised by the lack of real authority of the (?methodology) and quality control directorate, which has negative effects on sugar production.

Lima stressed that the UJC must be combative and exacting to fulfill the tasks that the revolution demands at this time.

Castro Participates

FL012220 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is attending the second working session of the first day of the Fifth UJC Congress. Over 1,500 delegates continue to discuss very important matters, such as those regarding the work of young people in various areas of our economy.

Over 500 guests also attended the opening session during which Fidel spoke on several occasions about the work stability of youth, its role in the sugar industry, and the introduction of scientific findings in the sugar harvest. Juan Herrera, sugar industry minister, and Rosa Elena Simeon, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, indicated that numerous delegates also discussed those subjects.

UJC Role in Sugar Noted

FL012044 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1807 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Juan Herrera, Cuban minister of the sugar industry, has told this station that the UJC [Union of Young Communists] plays a decisive role in the development of the sugar industry. Herrera said that the number of university graduates working in the sugar industry has greatly increased since the triumph of the revolution. He added that now more must be done to involve these professionals in the production tasks and that the UJC can be of great help in this.

Minister Herrera said that out of every three sugar industry workers, one is a youth. This means that more than 150,000 sugar industry workers are under 29 years of age. Herrera said that since the UJC works closely with the youths, it can greatly influence them to set an example for the working people and thus, help to achieve greater production efficiency.

The minister of the sugar industry praised the role played by the young sugarcane cutters and said that the main report to the Fifth UJC Congress stresses the importance of the work done by the youths in this area.

Sessions Begin

FL020141 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] The evening session has greatly confirmed the depth, optimism, and responsibility of the young people as the main report of the Fifth UJC Congress continues to be debated. The congress began this morning at the Palace of Conventions with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in attendance. The discussions of the second session focused on young people's job placement, the laws regulating it, and the need to pay more attention and to study this problem. This prompted Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to make special remarks.

[Begin Castro recording] What we have to do is to use the intelligence, imagination, and large resources the socialist state has to create new sources of employment so we do not experience what has happened to capitalism, so we can walk down the wide roads of socialism and use the enormous possibilities a socialist system provides. [end recording]

Francisco Linares, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security; Jose Ramon Fernandez, education minister; and Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, also spoke about this subject.

[Begin Veiga recording] I believe that the proposal made for youth, management, and union at work centers to assess job incomes, can completely eliminate nepotist, buddy system, and [word indistinct] practices that could bring unhappiness when they are applied in some places. [end recording]

Some 1,500 delegates and over 400 national and foreign guests are attending the Fifth UJC Congress. During the opening session, Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the UJC National Committee, said that in addition to noting mistakes and deficiencies, this is the time to find solutions and take action.

Happiness has mixed with the delegate's intensity, firmness, and thinking during the congress' first day, and will continue to do so until 4 April. The delegates continue working at the Palace of Conventions at this moment.

Second Day Begins

FL021451 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Presided over by our Commander in Chief, Fidel Castro, the debates of the second day of the Fifth UJC Congress are under way at the Palace of Conventions. The session began with collective congratulations to a number of delegates who are celebrating their birthdays during the congress. A representative from Ciego de Avila then read a humorous poem in honor of Ramon Balmaceda, delegate from Sancti Spiritus, who yesterday held a lively dialogue with Fidel.

Celia Conseca, UJC secretary general at the Laboratory Animals Supply Center, said there was a big spirit of work and sacrifice to finish building the Havana Work Center, which will be essential to biotechnology. Francisco Escobedo, from the No 11 Industrial Works Enterprise in Santiago de Cuba, referred to the huge projects the enterprise is involved in and said that the work of young people is decisive.

Sex Education Discussed

FL022207 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] President Vilma Espin participated in the second session of the Fifth UJC Congress. Espin approached several issues previously discussed by several delegates. Vilma spoke of the problem mentioned by Alba Aldela, Isle of Youth representative. Aldela mentioned the need to work to prevent teenage pregnancies and prepare youths for life ahead. Vilma said that the topic of teenage pregnancies and sex education is very important for the delegates and added that the FMC is working to offer everyone the necessary guidance in these matters. The president of the FMC said that suicide and crime is often related to a teenage pregnancy.

Speaking of sex education before the Fifth UJC Congress, Vilma Espin said that for centuries the taboo placed on sex has affected procreation, love, and family. The FMC president spoke of the positive results achieved in the GDR where, in 1950, a system was implemented to help the youth to better prepare themselves for the life ahead. Only in this manner can they become good communists Espin added.

Vilma said that since the time the sex education group was created, the organization has tried to get the UJC to become more involved with the work this group is doing. She said that some advances had been made; however, to get good results, the young communists must be well prepared.

FMC President Espin said that the state has tried to help in the area of sex education. Books on the subject have been bought from the GDR and other socialist countries. Vilma stressed that the family, teachers, doctors, and all who are involved in the process of education, must be prepared to direct the youths. Espin recalled that the topic of sex education was brought up during the Second UJC Congress.

At that time the subject of teenage pregnancies was discussed in depth and conditions were created to expand the work being done in this area. Vilma Espin added that seminars and conferences on sex education are held to better prepare the youths.

Family Doctor Program Viewed

FL022338 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2034 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Speaking of the family doctor program at the Fifth UJC Congress, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said we do not want young people in those positions to see their job as an obligation but as a way to serve the revolution and fulfill themselves. Fidel remembered that the family doctor program began in living rooms and garages, later moved to small premises, and then the present doctors offices began to be built.

Our commander in chief noted that our doctors should have a solid foundation. This is why a training program has been implemented at the Guantanamo mountains, attended by doctors with the best records. He indicated that the most important characteristic of family doctors should be dedication to work, but to achieve this intensive political work has to be conducted.

Fidel insisted that young family doctors should remain in the same position for 5, 10, 15 years or their entire lives. In a deep analysis, Fidel said the work of a family doctor is very demanding and we have to thoroughly train youth to face that important task.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] indicated that during his visit to the family doctor house-offices he has been able to see the progress made and difficulties faced by doctors, who are mostly women. Our commander in chief made reference to the important role the people play in the work of the family doctor, because the residents of the various territories should be capable of dealing with negative tendencies and helping those young people as much as possible.

During the remarks on family doctors Commander in Chief Fidel Castro asserted that the soldier, man, and doctor is not fulfilled without political work. Referring to some difficulties discussed by the delegates to the fifth UJC congress, the leader of the revolution said that youth who want to join the Carlos J Finlay Medical Sciences detachment are screened better each year. He reasserted the need to increase political work, education, and moral pressures to achieve positive changes in some family doctors who are still not completely committed to their work. The commander in chief said that the day will come when many of the most renowned specialists will be family doctors. This will help hospitals do a more serious work.

In his extensive remarks on the subject of family doctors, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed that that is a very promising institution which requires dedication and a spirit of sacrifice. The success of the family doctor program is not only the responsibility of the Minsap [Ministry of Public Health] and the people's government, said Fidel, but also of the youth, and the PCC should follow closely its development and be aware of its problems. Our top leader said that the revolution needs well trained doctors; thus, the academic programs have been improved, following the most advanced programs of all other countries. Fidel referred to the importance of the comprehensive general medicine speciality to which 5,500 selected students have enrolled. He added that we have to be optimistic and trust time.

PAHO DIRECTOR MEETS WITH CASTRO, DEPARTS

FL252339 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met this afternoon with the director of the Pan-American Health Organizations [PAHO], Dr (Carlile Guerra de Massedo), who was in our country attending the Sixth Conference of Latin American Planning Ministers and Chiefs.

In a news conference he gave at the Jose Marti International Airport shortly before his departure, Dr (Carlile Guerra) commented on his meeting with Fidel and the subject of the family physician program.

[Begin (Guerra) recording] [Words indistinct] we discussed that matter with Commander Fidel Castro a short while ago. I keep myself informed about that. I believe that in general terms, that is probably the most important thing that has happened recently in Cuba concerning health matters.

POPE TO FIND CHILE 'MARKED BY TYRANNY'

PA021945 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Despite the regime's desperate plea for a reconciliation among Chileans, Pope John Paul II is arriving in an American country in which relations between the authorities and the progressive sectors of the Catholic Church are at extreme odds. A Chile marked by tyranny welcomes the pontiff, and the Chilean people have very little intention of seeking a reconciliation or making peace with the regime, because this would mean favoring Augusto Pinochet's perpetuity in power.

I invite you to see a Chile in battle, the posters on Santiago's walls say. These [as heard] are the Chilean people who almost daily confront the most savage repression to defend their right to life, a people made up mostly of Christians who have not renounced their faith and have not yet renounced the decision to achieve justice and democracy. We could not refer to those Christians without mentioning the 13 years of attacks, tensions, and hostilities that the church has suffered in Chile. This is a situation that came to a head recently during the controversy between Carlos Camus, bishop of Linares, and the dictatorship, a controversy that was not settled, but silenced.

In Chile, Camus said, these years of dictatorship will be the blackest in history because the church has suffered, sharing the suffering of the poor. According to Theologist Jaime Escobar in his book "Persecution of the Church in Chile," between 1973 and 1985, five priests were murdered by repressive forces, two of them through torture. Escobar adds that a total of 18 priests were expelled from the country, and approximately 140 priests and clergymen from different denominations were forced to leave Chile after the 1973 military coup. During the 13 years of dictatorship there have been dozens of reports of beatings, intimidations, slander, searches, assaults, and attacks on churches, to which is added the regime's interference in church activities.

It must be pointed out that government attacks have been mainly against the progressive sector of the church, which almost immediately after the military coup came to the defense of the persecuted.

First through the pro-peace committee and later through the Vicariate of Solidarity, the church sheltered the unprotected and defended human rights. As of that moment the churches were not only places of prayer, but also refuges for the poor. It is because of all of this that the military regime has concentrated its attacks on the progressive sector of the church, which it describes as an adversary.

The fact is that Pope John Paul II is arriving in Chile at a time when Christians are not willing to turn the other cheek and be tortured indefinitely and with impunity.

CHILEAN ADMIRAL CALLS U.S. ENVOY 'INTRUDER'

PY210019 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 87

[By Reporter Eliana Enriquez]

[Text] Good afternoon. General Fernando Matthei today said that special measures should be adopted to ensure that the 1980 Constitution is fully observed, following a single criterion. The Air Force commander in chief said that this is the only manner in which the principles and purposes for which the Constitution was created will be attained.

[Begin Matthei recording] This constitutional unity I have described, meaning the wording and the spirit that led to its creation, is what I will have in mind the moment I comply with my duty when, together with the commanders of the other forces, we will nominate the candidate who will be the next president of the Republic. [end recording]

During the ceremony commemorating the 57th Air Force anniversary, which was attended by President Pinochet, the other Government Junta members, ministers, and other authorities, Gen Matthei also renewed his commitment to build a great, free Chile, according to the Constitution. Matthei said that the current Constitution clearly determines the goals and terms of the present administration. He said that foreign or domestic pressures have not managed to force the government to modify these objectives or terms. Matthei said that if the government is now able to open the way for a democratic process it is not because of the pressure it receives, but because we are complying strictly with what we promised 6 years ago. The Air Force commander said that no one should doubt the government's decision to comply with its commitment. Gen Matthei said that the old democracy died as a consequence of its own vices and that it was betrayed when a piece of paper was signed. Matthei said he fully supports President Pinochet when he says that this administration is not just a transitional government.

In turn, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino referred to the statements made by Carabineros chief General Rodolfo Stange regarding the possibility of studying an eventual modification to the Constitution. He said he knows nothing about such statements.

Regarding the statements made by Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra about the infeasibility of constitutional reform, Merino said he agrees with him.

When asked about the statements made by Harry Barnes, U.S. ambassador to Chile, in which Barnes said that if the Constitution were modified, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Andres Saldiver, Juan Hamilton, or Ricardo Rivadeneira, among others, could possibly launch their candidacy for presidential elections, Adm Merino replied that he has always held that foreigners who speak of the Chilean situation are intruders and that today he reiterates this belief.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GUYANA

PA272004 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Georgetown, 26 Mar (AFP) -- Guyanese Trade Minister Winston Murray announced today that Cuba and Guyana have signed several new agreements to develop mutual financial cooperation.

It was officially announced that Cuba will study the possibility of helping the English-speaking South American country in the exploitation of gold and kaolin mines. The Caribbean island is also expected to supply "a significant amount of cement, salt, detergent and tobacco," in exchange for Guyanese rice. Cuba will also increase its medical personnel's presence in Guyana. Murray said that Georgetown and Havana will exchange information in the fields of education, culture, health, and mining.

The agreements between Cuba and Guyana were signed at the conclusion of the 12th meeting of the Cuba-Guyanese Joint Commission. Cuban Economic Cooperation Minister Ernesto Melendez signed the agreements on behalf of his country.

GUYANA'S HOYTE DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS

FL281720 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1225 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has said in Caracas his country has had cordial economic, diplomatic, and political relations with Cuba since 1972, and he added that these will continue increasing.

In answering questions from the press, the Guyanese leader said that in 1972 Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Jamaica jointly recognized Cuba, since it did not make sense to isolate a regional country. Today, he said, Cuba's presence in Latin America and the Caribbean is an undeniable political and geographical fact. Hoyte also said that Guyana and Cuba have agreements on the exchange of health materials, economic development, and cultural matters. The Guyanese president recalled that a joint commission was established in 1975 to analyze cooperation and exchange with Cuba and the commission has alternately met over the years in Georgetown and Havana.

ROLE OF LEGAL ADVISERS OUTLINED IN DECREE

FL280253 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers has approved a decree regulating the work of legal advisers in state organizations. Decree Number 138, published in the official gazette of the Republic, establishes the functions of legal advisers in organs of the State Central Administration and in enterprises. During a meeting held today with representatives of the organizations in the capital, Justice Minister Dr Juan Escalona and Dr Juan Vega, president of the National Union of Cuban Lawyers, explained the decree.

This legal document also outlines the duties of administrations and among its special dispositions, indicates that the decree's regulations will also apply to the banking system, general customs, organs attached to the Council of Ministers or its executive committee, and to local organs of the people's government.

BAHAMASSUPREME COURT QUASHES BOWE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS

FLO22014 Bridgetown CANA in English 1807 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Nassau, The Bahamas, April 2, CANA -- The Bahamas supreme court has quashed extradition proceedings in a magistrates court against lawyer Nigel Bowe, wanted in the United States on charges of conspiracy to import cocaine, the TRIBUNE newspaper reported.

"I hold that the extradition proceedings commenced before the magistrate were not authorized by law," the paper quoted Judge Gonsalves Sabola as saying. The judge ordered the quashing of the proceedings before magistrate Cleopatra Christie and the discharge of Bowe.

After the ruling, last month, the U.S. Government was granted leave to appeal.

While holding that the magistrate has jurisdiction to conduct a preliminary inquiry into the U.S. charges against Bowe, the judge ruled that the minister of foreign affairs had no authority to order the magistrate to begin extradition proceedings against Bowe.

He said that the minister of foreign affairs did not purport to exercise the power of the governor general to order the extradition proceedings, but did so on his own.

The judge said that the government's understanding of the matter, stated in a 1978 letter by Attorney General Paul Adderley to the U.S. secretary of state, was correct.

The judge also awarded costs in the case in favour of Bowe's lawyers who were led by Queens Counsel Berthan Macaulay.

Crown Counsel Murrio Ducille, who appeared on behalf of the U.S. Government, immediately applied for leave to appeal the court's decision. The judge told Ducille that leave, "if necessary" is granted.

LARGEST TRADE UNION TO SUPPORT OPPOSITION

FL301440 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] The largest and most powerful trade union in the Bahamas will support the opposition Free National Movement [FNM] in national elections in August. This was announced by FNM leader Kendal Isaacs, who said yesterday that the Trade Union Council, which represents government, radio communications, airport, and airline employees, as well as teachers, has vowed to help the FNM unseat the Progressive Liberal Party government of Prime Minister Lynden Pindling.

ONLY 10 PERCENT OF SMUGGLED COCAINE SEIZED

FL272106 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Bahamian officials say they're seizing only up to 10 percent of the cocaine passing through the islands on its way in to the U.S. Some of the cocaine, they say, is sold by smugglers in the Bahamas itself and is having a devastating effect on Bahamian society. In recent years, Bahamians have seen more and more of their citizens lured and often destroyed by the dealing of cocaine. They have also seen crime rates on the islands rise dramatically.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS ROSE'S SWEARING-IN ISSUE

FL202016 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Excerpts] In the news at this hour, politics. Both the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] and the Free National Movement [FNM] holding rallies here in the capital last night, and both parties paying attention to the proroguing of parliament earlier this week.

The Progressive Liberal Party's rally in the St Barnabas constituency, and party leader Prime Minister Pindling was the main speaker there, telling supporters that the FNM was playing games with the Dr Rose swearing-in situation. [passage omitted]

The PLP leader also told supporters that he did not make a deal with Cooper's Town member of parliament Mr Hubert Ingraham.

The FNM rally was held at the same time, in the Golden Gates area. Party leader Mr Kendall Isaacs telling supporters the FNM's move to stop the swearing-in of Dr Rose was done for a reason. [passage omitted]

GRENADAPOLICE COMMISSIONER TOPPIN RESIGNS 1 APRIL

FL020106 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 1 Apr 87

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 1, CANA -- Grenada's commissioner of police resigned today at the request of the government, informed sources said. The sources told CANA that Commissioner Russell Toppin handed in his resignation to Prime Minister Herbert Blaize.

The move came less than two months after Toppin was severely criticized over his handling of the police force in an editorial in the organ of Blaize's ruling New National Party (NNP). Toppin has also been under increasing pressure because of an apparent upsurge in crime. Recently, Senior Magistrate Lyle St Paul called, in court, for an inquiry into the police force.

Toppin was appointed police chief in 1985 to oversee the rebuilding of the force after it had been downgraded in favour of the Army during the leftwing administration from 1979-83. The former assistant commissioner of police in Trinidad and Tobago still had another year of his contract to run.

Blaize has also sent Junior Minister Responsible for Information Ben Andrews on two weeks leave while he considers his fate, the source said. Blaize said last month that the government needed to do more about informing the public on its achievements.

The sources also said that radio Grenada's programme director George Grant had been appointed manager of the station replacing its acting manager Allan Plamer who becomes chief engineer.

JOURNALIST MARRYSHOW FIRED FOR 'GROSS MISCONDUCT'

FL301525 Bridgetown CANA in English 2031 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, March 29, CANA -- Two weeks after having a contempt of court charge against him dismissed, Grenadian journalist York Marryshow has himself been dismissed from his job as editor of the weekly "INFORMER" newspaper.

The INFORMER in its weekend edition said that Marryshow has been fired because of "gross misconduct and insubordination." It also said that legal action would begin in due course against the former editor for assault and battery on the manager of the newspaper.

Earlier this month, the court of appeal dismissed a two-week jail sentence imposed on Marryshow for contempt of court in connection with the Maurice Bishop murder trial.

Marryshow is the son of the late T.A. Marryshow who is widely regarded as the father of the West Indies Federation.

EMERGING SHAPE OF NEW CONSTITUTION VIEWED

PM021553 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 30 Mar 87 p 3

[Anne-Jean van Grinsven dispatch: "Surinamese Assembly Debates Constitution"]

[Text] Paramaribo -- Tonight the National Assembly will debate the draft constitution which will form the basis of the new democratic structure in Suriname. Agreement has been reached on the most important points of difference in the draft. The Supreme Council has been working intensively on the draft, because the council also contains representatives of industry and commerce and the political parties. These groups are not represented in the National Assembly.

It was important that agreement was reached with these groups, which had a number of disagreements in principle with some points in the original draft, such as the inclusion of People's Militia structures in the constitution.

The draft states that under the leadership of the National Army the people will participate directly in the defense of the country. Political parties and the Manufacturers Association found this unacceptable. The political parties reached the following compromise: The term "People's Militia structures" will disappear from the text of the draft and will be replaced by "defense structures." But restrictions have been placed on the operation of these defense structures. They will only become operational in time of war or when there is a state of emergency.

Agreement has also been reached about the function of the National Army. According to the original draft, the military authorities must give leadership to the activities of the Surinamese people in the promotion of national development. The military authorities would also guarantee the conditions under which a peaceful transition to a democratic and socially just society can be achieved in Suriname. The political parties were unable to approve this passage. They referred to earlier agreements in which it was stated that the partners in the Supreme Council should guarantee these conditions.

It looks as if in the draft constitution the president will remain both head of government and chairman of the Council of State. The political parties had described this uniting of functions as constitutionally unsound, because the Council of State is to oversee the work of the government and advise it. It seems that not heeding this criticism will not present an insurmountable problem.

An important point for the political parties was the condition that was attached to candidates for the National Assembly. He or she must live in a district for 2 years in order to be able to run for office. The person would lose his or her seat as a result of voluntary removal from the district after the elections. The supporters of these regulations take the view that this is the only way ultimately to give districts influence on national policy and to put an end to the all too dominant role that Paramaribo has played up to now.

Political parties fear that under these regulations some of their better minds will be unable to run for office since they chiefly live in the capital. But in an earlier stage of negotiations the leaders of the political parties did reach an agreement. It is therefore very probable that this passage will remain unchanged in the constitution.

The death penalty, which was included in the original plans for the constitution, has been scrapped. A passage on the position of employers has also been added to a section on the rights and duties of employees. It is still not known whether a compromise has been reached on the role of the Central Bank in the traffic in foreign currency [deviezenverkeer]. Industry and commerce consider that this must come into private hands and the state should merely look on passively. Trade unions and the 25 February movement take the view that the state should play an active role in the socioeconomic field. This latter view is to be found reflected in the original draft.

Commander Bouterse will be present at this evening's historic meeting of the National Assembly. He will probably not be able to announce the names of the new government ministers. The Supreme Council has still not reached agreement on a number of appointments. The certain candidate for the foreign minister post is Ambassador Henk Heidweiller. Mungra, who resigned at the same time as Prime Minister Radakishun left the government, will return to the Finance Ministry. It is still unclear whether Belienbos will be given the post of prime minister or interior minister or perhaps both. The name of former Prime Minister Udenhout has also been mentioned in this context.

MILITARY POLICE, ARMY OFFICIALS PROMOTED

FL021759 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] On Tuesday [31 March] the commander and deputy commander of the military police were promoted. Also on that day, promotions were made in other divisions of the Army.

Captain (Lie von Tai) was promoted to the rank of grand major while his second in command, Sergeant Major (Feu), was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

Chief of staff of the national Army, Commander (Ranuf), in a speech at the decoration ceremony pointed to the lack of (?cadres), which occurred in 1983 after a great number of officers were dismissed or resigned from the Army. Since then the Army has been working on the training of officers with good results.

UNION MEMBER DISCIPLINED FOR VISITING LIBYA

FL311902 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Moederbond representative in the National Assembly (Wally Breeveld) has been recalled for acting contrary to the views of his organization. (Breeveld) had earlier been warned by Union Chairman Van Russel of going beyond his limit.

When (Breeveld) voted in favor of an invitation from Libya for an assembly delegation to visit that country, the Moederbond said that was the last drop that made the (Breeveld) bucket overflow. On top of that, (Breeveld) traveled to Libya separately from the official delegation.

This the Moederbond directorizes [as heard] as indisciplined behavior and the reason for it to demand that (Breeveld) step down within 24 hours. However, when (Breeveld) disregarded this demand, the Moederbond informed the authorities by letter that he no longer represents the organization in the National Assembly.